

MANUSCRIPTS

RELATING TO THE

EARLY HISTORY OF CANADA.

FOURTH SERIES

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FOURTH SERIES.

INDEX

TO MANUSCRIPTS PRINTED IN 1875.

- No. 1.—A Journal of the Expedition up the River St. Lawrence.
- No. 2.—General Orders in Wolfe's Army during the Expedition up the River St. Lawrence, 1759.
- No. 3.—Journal du Siège de Québec en 1759,—Par Jean Claude Panet, N.P., témoin oculaire.
- No. 4.—Journal of the Siege and Blockade of Quebec by the American Rebels, in Autumn 1775 and Winter 1776,—(by Hugh Finlay?)



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The Original of this MS., now in the possession of J. M. LeMoine, Esquire, of late President of the *Literary and Historical Society*, was presented to him on 23rd October, 1867, by Charles Aylwin, Esquire, N.P., of Cap Santé, a brother of the late Mr. Justice T. C. Aylwin, J.C., Q.B. It was found amongst the papers of the Allsopp family, with whom Mr. Aylwin is connected by marriage, and was originally the property of the late Honb. George Allsopp, their ancestor, who had at one time been Private Secretary to Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester. Col. Guy Carleton was Quarter-Master-General to Major-General Jas. Wolfe, at Louisbourg, and was present at the battle of the Plains of Abraham.

J. M. LEMOINE.

A JOURNAL

OF THE

EXPEDITION UP THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Perth Amboy, May 8th, 1759.

The regiment embarked and sailed about 5 o'clock. Capt. Coxe's, Capt. Darcey's, and Capt. Gardner's company on board the Lawrel transport got aground about two miles from the town.

May 9th.—Fleeted at 6 o'clock at night, came to an anchor in Prince's Bay.

May 10th.—Came to sail at 6 o'clock, grounded in about an hour in attempting to turn to windward. Fleeted at 5 in the afternoon.

11th.—Sailed in the morning. Came to anchor at the Hock, the Scarborough with a number of transports for Boston.

12th.—Continue at anchor. 13th.—The Diana came from N. York to an anchor.

14th.—Remain at anchor, the wind contrary. 15th.—Continue at anchor.

16th.—At six in the morning came to sail 12 ships under the convoy of the Diana frigate; 24th arrived at Louisbourg. Capt. Mercer died at sea the 16th instant.

June 1st.—An accident arrived, that Guadaloupe is intirely in the English possession.

4th.—Sailed from Louisbourg. 11th.—Entered the mouth of the River St. Lawrence.

18th.—Came to an anchor at the Isle of Bic.

19th.—Weighed and came to anchor again ; the wind blew very hard.

20th.—Weighed, gained about 10 leagues; came to anchor near Green Island.

21st.—Blew fresh and a strong tide of ebb; continue at anchor.

22nd.—Weighed, came to anchor under Hare Island.

23rd.—Weighed, came to anchor at three or four leagues short of the Isle of Coudre.

24th.—Came to anchor near the Isle of Coudre. 25th.—Weighed at 3 o'clock, gained about 2 mile, anchored on the tide of ebb. The tide excessively rapid. Weighed with a fair wind, passed the Isle of Coudre, come to anchor towards evening near Cape Torment.

June 26th.—Weighed and came to anchor under Cape Torment.

27th.—Weighed with a fair wind, came to anchor opposite the Isle of Orleans, about three leagues from Quebec. The whole army landed. A violent gale of wind and rain which did great damage to many of the transports; they lost above ninety anchors and cables. One ship, with some baggage of Kennedy's regt., went ashore and was lost; the baggage saved. A Ranger killed and scalped, and a stake drove through his body. The whole army encampt.

28th.—At 4 o'clock a violent squall of wind; further damage done to the transports.

29th.—The enemy sent down at 10 o'clock in the morning five large fire ships; but by the vigilance and good management of the Navy, they were towed ashore, that none of the fleet suffered any damage. At 12 o'clock at night, Genl. Monckton crossed the river to the main with the 1st Brigade to take post at Point Levi. Marched in the morning the 3 Louisbourg Grenadier companies to the point of the Island

opposite to Quebec. The Genl. published a manifesto inviting the Canadians to lay down their arms, promising his protection and the free exercise of their religion.

June 30th.—The Rangers with Col. Monckton killed and scalped three of the enemy and took three prisoners; had one of ours mortally wounded and two slightly.

July 1st.—Marched; Townshend's Brigade had two or three men wounded by a party of Indians from a copse of wood; came to our encampment about 12 o'clock opposite Quebec. This morning there was a skirmish with a party of Genl. Monckton's Brigade, in which we lost a few men. The Indians killed and scalped two of Whitmore's Grenadiers out on a foraging party.

The French encampments appear very extensive. They fired from some floating-batteries on Genl. Monckton's encampment by which several men were killed; some frigates who got into the Basen soon silenced them. The Admiral with some capital ships near the entrance of the Basen. A shot thrown from the town to Genl. Monckton's post, by which it appears a Morter Battery at Point Levi would annoy them.

July 2nd.—A skirmish near Genl. Monckton's encampment, in which the enemy had the disadvantage. Capt. St. Leger, a Capt. of Light Infantry, behaved remarkably well. Two redoubts thrown up for the defence of their encampment.

3rd.—A strong Fort begun on the Isle of Orleans for the security of the magazine of provisions and stores. The enemy fired from the town and from their floating batteries on a boat reconnoitring yesterday. Some old men, women and children brought in, which were taken prisoners on the south side of the river. Numbers of the inhabitants, especially the women and children, are gone back into the woods where they have driven their cattle by order of the Commander-in-Chief; as appears by some intercepted letters from Monsr. Vaudreuil; they live on flesh and milk, but

without bread. Genl. Wolf gives these prisoners liberty to go where they please. Otway's regt. joined us this day.

July 4th.—A Flag of Truce went to Quebec with a number of prisoners.

5th.—Four mortars and 6 thirty-two pound cannon were landed at Monekton's encampment.

6th.—A boat that went to sound between the Island and the South Shore, belonging to one of the Bombs, with a Lieut. on board who sounded the narrow pass between the Island and the enemies encampment, was cut off by a party of about 40 or 50 Indians in four Birch canoes, and carried off one sailor who was wounded; they landed and took before any assistance could arrive, the Lieut. and the rest escaped.

The enemy's floating-batteries fired on the Bombs and a frigate, who hailed as near the shore as the shoals would permit, in order to destroy a floating-battery, but no execution done on either side. The Porcupine sloop-of-war went down at low water and anchored near the Falls of Montmorency, was fired at from some batteries the French had on the beach, but did no damage.

July 7th.—A deserter from the enemy, a Canadian.

8th.—Marched at 9 o'clock at night, Townshend's Brigade with the Light Infantry of the army, the Grenadiers, except two companies, and some companies of Rangers, opposite to the Montmorency, where we found the flat-bottomed boats that had been sent round in the afternoon ready to receive us, began to embark about eleven o'clock, and landed the whole just at day break; and to our great surprise, met with no opposition. Took some few prisoners in the skirt of the wood with a number of sheep.

July 9th.—About 11 o'clock, the Indians attacked Capt. Danks's company of Rangers, killed and wounded twenty odd of them; the Capt. himself slightly wounded. Capt. Armstrong, like to loose his leg; some of the Light Infantry

who pursued were likewise killed and wounded; we had killed and wounded about thirty. Three Indian scalps were taken from the enemy. The enemy, from a mortar battery at Beauport, obliged our men-of-war to hall farther off.

10th and 11th.—Otway's and Anstruther's regts. joined us. Made a strong redoubt opposite the Fall of Montmorency. A very hot fire from the town on our battery at Point Levi, which has not yet began to play. Three men wounded by a shell.

12th.—Began a redoubt near our encampment on the edge of the hill, capable of containing about a hundred men. The French and Indians from the other side of the Fall kept a constant fire of small arms; one of the Light Infantry only wounded.

July 13th.—The battery of cannon and mortars began to play at nine o'clock at night from Point Levi; the town appears to have suffered considerably from it. Little damage done from the fire of the town, some few men wounded. Discovered a battery on the opposite side of the Montmorency, which enfiladed the whole encampment; the guns not mounted; some field artillery was brought against it, which soon rendered it unfit for service.

14th.—Began a battery to oppose that of the enemies on the hill, of five guns. Another of five guns, in a line with the enemies on the water side, but a little above them; both of them finished. Employed in halling up cannon and stores. The enemy began to work again on their battery; our cannon and Howitzers, after playing about an hour, have entirely demolished it.

July 15th.—The enemy in their floating-batteries, with some Indians in canoes, attempted to cut off some boats that were passing; the fire from our cannon on the pitch of the hill of Montmorency, from Point of Orleans and from a frigate, obliged them to retreat. Two of our boats were a little damaged, and an officer of the Navy had his leg broke.

16th.—Begun several small redoubts to keep up a communication for the security of the artillery and stores. Last night at dusk four companies of Grenadiers of Monckton's Brigade passed to the Isle of Orleans. The town set on fire by our shells from Point Levi, ten or twelve houses were burnt before it was extinguished. About 12 o'clock at night, we gave the enemy two salvos of all our Howitzers, Royals, &c., which I imagine did damage, as it obliged them to move their nearest encampment.

17th.—At four this morning a Fascine party was attacked by the Indians; three killed and a number wounded. Mounted four 24-pounders on the lower battery.

July 18th.—Continued to strengthen our post here.

19th.—Last night about 12 o'clock Capt. Ron's in a 50 gun ship with a frigate and some transports with Lawrence's battallion passed the town; it was a surprize on the enemy; they had no cannon pointed for them; they fired about 40 shot from the town, but without doing any execution. The Diana frigate got ashore near Point Levi, which was to have gone with them. Some of the enemies' boats were burnt. In the evening cannonaded the entrenchments across the Fall of Montmorency.

20th —This evening eight companies of Grenadiers crossed over to Pt. Orleans.

21st.—This morning a detachment of Marines and 150 men under the command of Major Hardy joined us. Employed these two days last past in fortifying our camp and reembarking some of the artillery and stores. Last night a detachment of the army landed above the town on the Quebec side, and met a considerable body of the enemy who, after the first fire, threw down their arms and fled; we took two Indian scalps, about 100 head of cattle; a Jesuit was taken prisoner and a man who engages to pilot the ships up the river where there are some frigates and some store ships; Major Provost wounded. This evening the Light Infantry

crossed to Point of Orleans. Anstruther's regt. removed to their encampment. Lascelles took up Anstruther's ground. Otway's divided, and part took up the ground of Lascelles.

July 22nd.—This morning the town was on fire from a carcase thrown the last evening ; it burnt furiously all night ; about 100 houses burnt in the town.

23rd and 24th.—Eight Canadians brought in prisoners by the company of Rangers, with a number of cattle and sheep.

25th.—About 200 prisoners, men, women and children, with a priest, brought into Monckton's encampment. Genl. Wolf sent a note to Monsieur Vaudreuil, intimating that he acted the part of an assassin in employing Indians to pick off his sentries ; an answer came that he could not suppose that note came from the Genl., as both armies employed savages ; a report was spread that the Indians intended to burn three Royal American soldiers. A Flag of Truce was sent in threatening reprisals ; no answer as yet arrived. Landed two hundred of the Light Infantry. A Ranger taken prisoner.

July 26th.—At 2 o'clock this morning the Light Infantry, Bragg's and Otway's regts. marched to reconnoitre the country. Otway's, with Genl. Wolf and Brigr.-Genl. Murray, went up the river Montmorency, and Bragg's down the village towards St. Joachim. Landed about 200 Marines. By accounts from deserters, the Indians have lost eight men killed and twenty wounded, since our landing. A volley of small arms fired from the other side of the water ; Mr. Bell, the Aid-de-Camp, was shot through the arm very near the Genl., and an officer of Otway's shot through the body ; it is feared his wound will prove mortal, besides several soldiers wounded. About 12 o'clock the regt. was attacked at the ford where the enemy have thrown up entrenchments. The enemy were driven back with a considerable loss. Our loss was about 40 killed and wounded, among whom, was Capt. Fletcher and Lt. Hamilton, killed.

July 27th.—Bragg's regt. that went towards St. Joachim returned and brought with them about 70 head of cattle and near 200 sheep. Their flanking party that were in the woods were attacked ; they had two killed and three wounded. The party took two Canadians prisoners. The Royal American picquet on the left had one killed and one wounded from the other side the water. A large number of fire floats were sent down by the enemy, but no mischief done by them. A new six gun battery opened at Point Levi. It is reported that Monsieur Vandreuil threatens to give no quarter to officers or men that fall into his hands, if his Canadians are ill-treated.

28th, 29th and 30th.—Nothing very material. A deserter who had been in the Pennsylvania Provincials, taken prisoner last year and obliged to serve with the French. He says the Canadians are greatly distressed on account of their hay harvest which they expect to lose.

July 31st.—About 12 o'clock the Centurion, a 50 gun ship, came down at high water with two transports, which last were laid ashore opposite the enemies' batteries. A cannonading began from our encampment at Montmorency on the enemies' lines, and from the shipping on their batteries ; the Grenadiers of the army, with two battalions of Monckton's Brigade, and a detachment of 200 men of the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans, were ranged in boats ready to push ashore at low water. The five regiments here were under arms. The enemies fire from their batteries on the beach did considerable damage to the boats ; they wounded several officers, and killed and wounded a good many men. About 5 o'clock the Grennadiers landed, and the troops followed ; we marched across the Falls, viz. : Townshend's Brigade, Otway's, Anstruther's regts., with the Light Infantry, who first had reconnoitered the ford and found no enemy there. On our march a heavy clap of thunder brought on a violent shower of rain with a high wind directly in our faces, which retarded the part of the army from this place for about a quarter of an hour ; when ^{it} cleared up, it appeared the

Grennadiers marched before the rain and took possession of a battery and a redoubt on the beach ; but the heavy fire from the entrenchments on the top of the hill obliged them to retire. The rain had made it impossible to mount the hill, or rather precipice, in the face of their lines, on which the General ordered a retreat. The enemy cannonaded us in our retreat, but with little damage. The two armed transports were set on fire. We lost in the whole action about 30 officers, one only of whom killed on the spot, and 400 men killed and wounded. The impetuosity of the Grennadiers and their not waiting for orders, it seems, in the opinion of the General, occasioned our repulse.

August 1st.—A deserter from the French regulars came in, had left their camp a day before the action.

2nd and 3rd.—A Flag of Truce from the town with a letter from Monsr. Vaudreuil, giving an account that he had buried 50 of our men, had taken an officer, Capt. Ouchterlony, prisoner, badly wounded. A letter from Capt. Ouchterlony, in which he says—"he owes his life to a French Grennadier, who saved him from the cruelty of the Indians, that he is taken good care of" The officer who came with the Flag of Truce, acknowledges that they had thirty-two killed and mortally wounded by the cannonading the 31st of July.

4th.—Lt. Meach of the Rangers, and one man killed and another wounded, on a marauding party. A deserter came in.

5th.—The Genl. sent 20 guinies to the soldier who saved Capt. Ouchterlony's life. Last night Otway's regt. marched and marauded ; returned this day with 4 prisoners who had got, each of them, a back burden of powder and shot, which they were carrying to a party of 150 men left in the woods to observe our motions, and to take care of the women, children and cattle in the woods behind us. Brigr. Murray with 1400 men passed by the town on some design up the river. A great fire from the town without damage.

August 6th.—Lascelles' regiment marched at 9 o'clock at night, went to the village Chateau Richer, where they burnt a number of the enemies' battoes ; the country finely improved for ten or a dozen miles on this shore.

8th.—An Indian at night came across the Falls at high water, advanced upon a sentry on the beach with a scalping knife in his hand ; the soldier presented his bayonet to him, when he fell upon his knees and made a sign for quarter. No body understands his language.

9th.—At one o'clock this morning the lower town on fire, and burnt furiously till ten. Last night a party of about 80 men made a feint to pass the Falls, and drew a large body of the enemy into the entrenchments, when a canonnading began from our encampment, which must have killed a number of the enemy. The ships above the town gone up the river with Brigr.-Genl. Murray.

10th.—The General, with the 2 Grenadier companies of the Royal Americans, went by water to the village St. Joachim ; there were about 70 men in arms on our landing ; and preparing to attack them, they fired and wounded four of Capt. Porter's Grennadiers, and then fled into the woods.

August 11th.—At about seven o'clock this morning the working party were attacked ; our loss was about 40 killed and wounded, among the wounded was Lieut. Mountain in the arm. A serjeant of Otway's missing, supposed to be made prisoner. One of the enemy, a Canadian, was killed ; and not more that we know of. Genl. Murray, by advice from him, has had three different skirmishes with the enemy above the town, in each of which he had the advantage ; our loss is about 100 men killed and wounded ; among the latter are Capt. Delaune, Major Irwin ; and Major of Brigade Maitland, Brigadier, was opposed by Genl. Levi with 4000 men. The Leostaff frigate, and Hunter sloop, with some transports and some armed sloops, were to have passed the

town, and neglected the finest opportunity they could possibly have had ; there was only a small schooner passed, at which the town fired from all their batteries.

August 12th.—A gale of wind at N.E. with much rain. Received advice that Capt. Gorham's detachment had burnt the village St. Paul, about 50 houses, with the loss of one killed and two wounded. A deserter from the enemy says there is great dissatisfaction among the army ; that our shot did great execution when the town was on fire.

15th.—A shot from the battery below the hill set fire to the powder in a floating-battery, by which she was burnt ; as she burnt down a number of shells burst. A brigantine fell down the narrow pass betwixt this and the Isle of Orleans towards St. Joachim. A detachment of 200 men from Point Levi attempted to join Genl. Murray, but did not succeed ; about 9 o'clock the town was on fire, but soon extinguished.

16th.—A corporal came into the French camp ; he says their allowance of bread is reduced ; confirms the uneasiness and distress of the Canadians.

Mr. Cameron, a volunteer in the 47th Regiment, with a party of 1 serjeant, corporal, and 20 men, was attacked by about 200 Indians ; he retired to a house and defended himself till relief came ; he had one killed and one wounded ; he killed four of the Indians, one of which, supposed to be one of their chiefs, was scalped.

August 18th.—A few houses burnt on the Isle of Orleans and at Point Levi every day for these two days past. A detachment of the Highland regiment have taken post at St. Joachim.

19th.—Two companies of the Louisbourg Grenadiers joined us, relieved by Capt. Porter's company and some Marines. In the night the other company of the Louisbourg Grenadiers came over.

20th.—Marched the Grenadier companies above to take post at L'Ange Gardien and along this shore, to prevent the peasants getting in their harvest. Yesterday five men were killed at Point Levi by the fire from the town. Working at a new battery of eight pieces of cannon.

The detachment under Capt. Gorham returned ; besides the village of St. Pauls (Bay ?) they burnt a village at Malbay, the village of St. Anne (de la Pocatière ?) on the South Shore, and a number of other houses, and landed upwards of 200 head of cattle and sheep on the Isle of Coudre. The Indian that was taken prisoner made his escape from the Admiral's ship ; t'is not known in what way.

August 22nd.—A detachment of Light Infantry and Rangers, about 240 men, went in boats to St. Joachim, where the enemy have taken post in a house near the one occupied by the Highlanders.

23rd.—This morning a field six-pounder and a Howitzer were sent to St. Joachim. The village of St. Joachim on fire.

24th.—A Flag of Truce from the town giving an account of Capt. Ouchterlony's death. An officer of the Royal Americans badly wounded in the leg as he was mounting the quarter guard. Yesterday seven sailors who were marauding on the South Shore were attacked, two of which were killed and scalped and five wounded.

The party that went to St. Joachim under the command of Capt. Montgomery,* met the enemy and had a skirmish with them, of whom they killed and scalped about twenty ; we had three men slightly wounded. From thence they marched by land along the shore towards our camp, and burnt all the houses, viz. : the village of St. Anne, Chateau Richer, L'Ange Gardien is now burning. The corn is too green to take fire.

* Capt. Alexander Montgomery, of the 43rd, (see M. Fraser's Journal.)

August 26th.—A messenger from Genl. Murray with an account that on the 20th instant he attacked and, without any loss, took possession of a magazine of ammunition and provision at (Des) Chambeau, to which he set fire ; the baggage of five battalions which was lodged there was likewise destroyed ; he burnt the village of St. Antony with many other houses, and is returned to Point Levi. He took some prisoners with a great number of cattle. The prisoners report that on the 10th of July, the Fort at Niagara fell into our hands ; that the French attacked the camp ; that 1300 of them were killed and scalped, and we had made about 700 prisoners ; that 500 Indians in the French interest had joined us, and scalped their commanding officer, Montigny ; they say that Genl. Prideaux and Col. Haldimand are killed. A deserter of Otway's passed the Falls in broad day light and got clear, notwithstanding the fire from the cannon at the lower battery with grape shot and the musketry from the hill. Eight pieces of cannon with ammunition were carried off this evening.

August 27th.—At 9 o'clock at night the Leostaff frigate, and Hunter sloop, with three transports with provisions and ammunition passed the town. About 11 o'clock at night some of the enemy fired on the church and some houses near it, where the Louisbourg Grenadiers and detachment of Highlanders were posted ; one man killed and another wounded.

30th.—A detachment of 200 men left this camp to join Capt. Gorham at Point Levi, who is to be employed on the South Shore to burn and destroy the country.

August 31st.—A deserter came over the Falls at 9 o'clock this morning ; he had got far on his way unperceived by the enemy, who thereupon did not fire at him ; he says that the allowance of bread in their camp is reduced, that many of their Indians have left them. That two officers and four Indians with a message from Genl. Amherst were intercepted, and are now prisoners on board a frigate up the river.

Sept. 1st.—Last night and this morning all the cannon and stores shipped off except two pieces. About 9 o'clock last night, the Sea Horse man-of-war, some transports and some armed sloops passed the town; the fire from their batteries was very great, but did no damage.

2nd.—About 1200 men passed the river to Orleans at night, all the tents were sent off, and the remainder of the army here lay upon their arms in the redoubts.

3rd.—About 10 o'clock in the morning we set fire to the remainder of the houses here, and made our retreat to the boats with two Royal Howitzers in our front, and met with no opposition; we past to Point Levi in our boats, about 2000 men, and were cannonaded from two batteries of cannon and two mortar batteries without receiving any damage. Encamp on a hill opposite Quebec, viz.: Bragg's, Ottways's, Lascelles', Anstruther's.

September 4th.—A messenger from Genl. Amherst in 26 days from Crown Point which, with Ticonderoga, is in our possession; he, with five other men, came by the way of Kennebec River. A confirmation that Niagara fell into our hands in July last and of the joining of the Indians.

5th.—The Light Infantry, the Louisbourg Grennadiers, with Bragg's, Otway's, Lascelles' and Anstruther's regiments, marched from Point Levi and embarked in the transports lying above the River Etchemin; they fired from a battery they had on the North Shore as we forded that river. The flat-bottomed boats passed the town last night without being perceived.

Sept. 6th.—Joined us towards evening—600 Highlanders, Amherst's and Kennedy's regiments; the whole about 1200 men; all the Generals arrived with this division.

7th.—Came to sail this morning with the tide of flood; the wind contrary; gained about three miles. Came to sail and ran up as high as Cape Rouge. Yesterday a little schooner came up with the tide, the wind contrary, and passed the

whole fire of the town with very little damage. This evening's tide, one transport and some small vessels came up.

8th.—A settled rain ; continue at anchor.

9th.—About 6 o'clock 1500 men landed at St. Nicholas on the South Shore. Removed our berth about one mile higher up.

10th.—Remain at anchor. In the evening landed at St. Nicholas, Lawrence's battalion and a number of the Light Infantry, in the whole about 700 men. By some deserters who have lately come in, we are informed that Monsr. Levi has marched with 4000 men up the river. Genl. Wolfe and Monekton went down the river to reconnoitre.

Sept. 11th.—The troops on shore ordered to hold themselves in readiness to reembark to-morrow morning.

12th.—Early in the morning the troops reembarked on board the transports. The troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness to attack the enemy. A soldier of the Royal Americans deserted from St. Nicholas; a French one deserted to us ; he says he came over the river with 50 others to attack us in the village. About 10 o'clock at night, 2000 of the troops embarked and fell down the river in the flat-bottomed boats with the tide.

13th.—Just at day break landed in the face of a five gun battery, and mounted up a hill which being almost perpendicular, was unsuspected by the enemy, who had, therefore, only posted a Captain's guard of about 100 men, (this was about 2 short miles from the town). When the alarm was given, the enemy fired from the hill and the bushes, on the boats, and killed and wounded a few of our people. The Light Infantry, under the command of Col. Howe, led the way ; and on their gaining the summit, the signal was a loud huzza, which was joyfully answered by the troops that followed ; when the 2000 were landed, the boats were dispatched for the remainder on board the transports. The

Light Infantry drove the enemy from the battery, a detachment of which took post there. The 48th Regiment and Monckton's regiment, soon joined us from Point Levi.

When the whole were landed, they amounted to 4600 men. As soon as it was broad day, we perceived the French in motion; the part of the army at Beauport marched on the first alarm. About 7 o'clock they appeared very numerous between the town and our little army, and we observed they had artillery with them. The General immediately disposed the troops in order of battle: his right occupying the brow of a small eminence; the left covered by a few houses in which were thrown some troops. Two battalions were extended from these houses, and covered the rear and left flank, as some part of the enemies' army made a motion that way. The enemy soon began to cannonade us; and their irregulars and Indians advancing among bushes and little hillocks in our front, galling us very much. At length we got up two short six-pounders, which played on the enemy, who were by this time formed into three columns in our front, having detached a large body to fall on our left flank. The two armies remained in this position for some time. Gen. Wolfe having delayed attacking, in hopes of being able to get up 8 short sixes which were landed; but the enemy either willing to deprive us of this advantage, or fearing we might be reinforced, or perhaps from a contempt of our numbers, advanced with their columns, and when within fifty paces of our line, they began to fire from the head and flanks of their columns. Our troops stood firm and received their fires; nor were the wounded even heard to groan; with surprising coolness and by command, they threw in their whole fire, and advancing briskly with their bayonets, soon put the whole of the enemy into confusion. Their flight was precipitate, and they were closely pursued under a constant and heavy fire to the gates of the town. Those who attacked our flanks were repulsed in like manner and driven over the River St. Charles. A detachment posted in our rear was likewise

attacked by Buckamveal (Bougainville) and was repulsed. Thus ended this action, wherein the French Commander-in-Chief, the Marquis de Montcalm, received his death wound. Brig.-General Drsentergue (Senezergues) and two others killed. About 30 officers killed and wounded, and as many made prisoners; two pieces of cannon taken, and 1500 privates killed and wounded. A glorious advantage gained, but dearly purchased by the loss of Genl. Wolfe. Brigdr. Monckton wounded, and many other officers; some few killed, and about 500 men killed and wounded.

The enemy disheartened by their defeat, and in want of provisions of all kinds, having made a shew of defence for a few days, capitulated on the 17th (18th ?) instant; and from their ready submission, had the honours of War allowed them, and were transported to France. The broken remains of the army who escaped the 13th, have joined Genl. Levi, who still keeps the field about twelve leagues distant.

A LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE ON THE HEIGHTS OF ABRAHAM, NEAR QUEBEC, SEPT. 13TH, 1759.

Genl. Wolfe.....	Killed.
Brigr.-Genl. Monckton.....	Wounded.
Col. Carleton.....	} Wounded.
Major Barry, Adj.-Genl.....	
Capt. Smith, Aid-de-Camp...	
Brigade Major Spittle.....	

Regiments.

Amherst's.—Killed.....2 Privates.

Wounded..... Lieuts. Maxwell, Senr. and Junr.
Skirn and Ross. 5 serjeants and
52 Rank and File.

Bragg's.—Killed..... Lieut. Cooper, 1 Serjeant and 3
Privates.

Wounded..... Capts. Cordy, Span, Milbank;
Lieuts. Evans, Ruxton; Ensign
Fairfax; 4 Serjeants, 1 Drum-
mer and 39 Privates.

Regiments.

Otway's.—Killed.....Lieut. Mason and 6 Privates.

Wounded.....Capts. Mansell and Gardiner;
Lieuts. Gore, Maturin, Allen,
Cockburn; 1 Serjeant and 25
men.

Kennedy's.—Killed.....3 Privates.

Wounded...Ensign Jones, 2 Serjeants and 18
Privates.

Lascelles'.—Killed.....Lieut. Seymour and 1 Private.

Wounded.....Capt. Gardner; Lieuts. Peach,
Gwinnett, Ewor, Henning;
Ensigns Dunlap and Fance;
1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, and 26
Rank and File.

Anstruther's.—Killed.....Ensign Tottinham, 1 Serjeant and
6 Privates.

Wounded...Capts. Bird and Ruttall; Lieuts
Thomson and Grant; Ensign
Danity, 3 Serjeants and 60 men.

Lawrence's.—Wounded.....2 Privates.

Frazer's.—Killed.....Capt. Ross; Lieuts. McNeal and
McDonnell; 1 Serjeant and 14
Privates.

Wounded.....Capts. McDonald and Frazer;
Lieuts. McDonnell, Archibald
Campbell, Alexr. Campbell,
Jno. Douglass, Alexr. Frazer;
Ensigns McKenzie, Gregorson,
and Malcom Frazer; 7 serjts.
and 131 Privates.

Whitmore's } Killed.....Lieut. Jones and 2 Privates.
Grenadiers. } Wounded....26 Rank and File.

Regiments.

Hopson's Grenadiers.—Killed 1 Private.

Warburton's do. Wounded..Capt. Cosnan, Lieuts.
Pinhorn and Nevin.

Artillery.—Killed 1 Gunner.

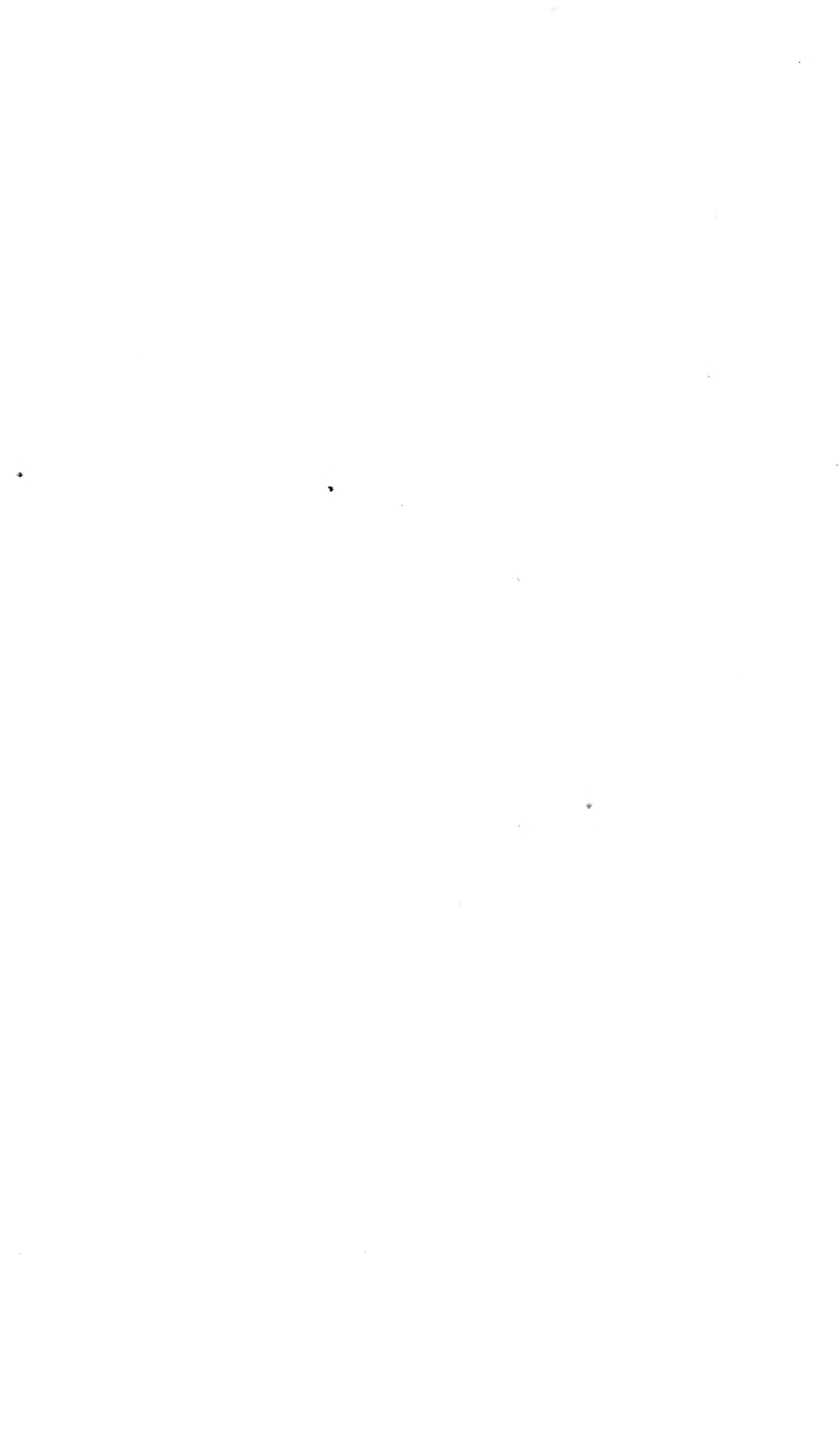
Wounded. 1 Gunner.

Monckton's.—Killed 5 Privates.

Wounded. Capt. Holland ; Lieuts. Calder,
Jefferies and Straw ; Ensigns
Cameron and Stool ; 2 Serjts.,
1 Drummer and 50 men.

Total Killed.—1 General ; 1 Captain ; 6 Lieutenants ; 1
Ensign ; 3 Serjeants ; 45 Privates.

Wounded.—1 Brigadr.-General ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel ;
the Adjutant-General ; 1 Brigade Major ;
14 Captains ; 26 Lieutenants ; 10
Ensigns ; 25 Serjeants ; 4 Drummers,
and 506 Rank and File.



The original of this MS., now in the possession of J. M. LeMoine, Esquire, of late President of the *Literary and Historical Society*, was presented to him on 23rd October, 1867, by Charles Aylwin, Esquire, N.P., of Cap Santé, a brother of the late Mr. Justice T. C. Aylwin, J.C., Q.B. It was found amongst the papers of the Allsopp family, with whom Mr. Aylwin is connected by marriage, and was originally the property of the late Honb. George Allsopp, their ancestor, who had at one time been Private Sceretary to Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester. Col. Guy Carleton was Quarter-Master-General to Major-General Jas. Wolfe, at Louisbourg, and was present at the battle of the Plains of Abraham. The document is printed with its peculiar orthography.

J. M. LEMOINE.

GENERAL ORDERS IN WOLFE'S ARMY

DURING THE

EXPEDITION UP THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, 1759.

Louisbourg, 16th May, 1759, Wednesday.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Generals and Officers to serve in the army commanded by Major-Genl. Wolfe :

The Honble. Brigr. G. Moncton,	{	Col. Carlton, Quarter-Master Genl.
The Honble. Brigr. G. Townsend,		Major Barrie, Adjut.-Genl.
The Honble. Brigr. G. Murray,		

Majrs. Brigade,	{	Capt. Gwillam.	Aids de-Camp,	{	Capt. Smith, of
		Capt. Spittal.			Amhersts.
		Capt. Maitland.			Capt. Bell.

Assists. Qur. Masr. Genl.	{	Capt. Leslie.
		Capt. Caldwell.

ENGINEERS.

OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ACT AS ENGINEERS.

Major Mackellor, Sub Direcr.	Capt. Lieut. Holland.
and Chief Engr.	Lieut. Tongue.
Capt. Lieut. Debbeig.	Lieut. Goddard.
Capt. Lieut. Williamson.	Lieut. Benzol.
Lieut. Montresor.	Lieut. DeBarre.
Capt. Dernvine, Capt. of Minors.	

The ten Regiments or Battalions in this service in three Brigades, viz. :

	{	Amherst's.	
	{	Kennedy's.	
	{	Anstruther's	
	{	Fraizier's	
1st.	{	Brigadr.-General Moncton.	
	{	Major Brigade Spital.	
2nd.	{	Brigadr.-General Townshend.	{
	{	Major Brigade Gwillam.	
			Braggs.
			Laselles.
			Moncton.
3rd.	{	Brigadr.-General Murray.	{
	{	Major Brigade Maitland.	
			Otway.
			Webb.
			Lawrence.

The three companys of Grenads. taken from the garrison of Louisbourg, viz. : Whitmore's, Hopson's, and Wharburton's, are commanded by Lieut.-Col. Murray. Three companys of

[illegible]

Grenadiers of Louisbourg. 	Six Battallions in the 1st Line.	Six Battallions in the 1st Line.	Grenadiers of Louisbourg.
	Four Battallions in the 2nd Line.	Four Battallions in the 2nd Line.	
	By G. Murray.	By G. Moncton.	
		</	

[illegible]

The detachments of the army will be generally made by Battall'ns, Companys of Grenadrs., Picquets or companys of Light Infantry. The Picqt. of every Regt. shall be in proportion to the corps, but always commanded by a Captain. If the General thinks proper to order entrenchments to be thrown up in the front or rear of the army, the corps are to fortify their own post.

Halifax, May 5th, 1759.—As the fleet sails from Louisbourg in 3 Divisions: The 1st Brigade is the White Division; the 2nd Brigade is the Red Division; the 3rd Brigade is the Blue Division. The Grenadrs. of Louisbourg and the Rangers are to be appointed to one or others of these Divisions. If the Regts. here have time to put a quantity of spruce-beer into the transports, it would be of great use to the men. Weak and sickly people are not to embark with their Regts. Measures will be taken to bring those men to the army as soon as they are perfectly recovered.

Halifax, May 7th, 1759.—Major General Wolfe will fill up all the vacancies in the army when he receives Genl. Amherst's commands. A proportion of tools will be delivered to each Regt. The corps are to have 36 rounds of ammunition, some loose ball and flints pr. each man. Casks of ammunition will be put on board small vessels ready to be distributed if wanted.

As the navigation in the River St. Lawrence may in some places be difficult, the troops are to be as useful as possible in working their ships obedient to the Admiral's commands and attentive to all the signals. No boat to be hoisted out at sea but on the most urgent occasions.

Halifax, May 9th, 1759.—After the troops are embarked, the commanding officers will give all necessary directions for the preservation of the health of their men. Guards must mount in every ship to keep strict orders and to prevent fire. When the weather permits, the men are to eat upon deck, and be as much in the open air as possible. Cleanlyness in

the births and bedding, and as much exercise as their situation permits, are the best preservatives of health.

When the troops assemble at Louisbourg, or in the Bay of Gaspie, the commanding officers of Regts. are to make reports to their respective Brigadrs. of the strength and condition of their corps.

If any arms, ammunition, tools, camp equipage, and so forth, are wanting, it is likewise to be reported that orders may be given for a proper supply. A report is to be made at the same time by every Regt. and corps in the army, of the No. of men their boats will conveniently hold. Gorham's and Danks's Rangers will be sent to join Mr. Durrell, as soon as any ship of war sails for the river. These 2 companys are to be embarked on board of schooners and sloops of the 1st that arrive, removing the soldiers into larger transports. If any ship, by accident, should run on shore in the river, small vessels and boats will be sent to their assistance. They have nothing to apprehend from the inhabitants on ye North Shore, and as little from the Canadians on the South. 50 men with arms may safely defend themselves till succour arrives.

If a ship should happen to be lost, the men on shore are to make 3 distinct fires in the night, and 3 distinct smooks in the day, to mark their situation.

Halifax, 10th May, 1759.—The troops are to embark as soon after the arrival of the transports as they conveniently can, and as there are many more transports than will be wanted, if they all arrive, they are to have a good allowance of tonnage.

When the Regts. arrive at Louisbourg, they are to give in a return to the Adjutant-General of the No. of men they have lost since the reduction of Louisbourg, and of the No. of men recruited since that time. The companys of Rangers to give the like returns. Capt. Gorham's compy. of Rangers to embark to-morrow morning.

Louisbourg, May 17th, Thursday, 1759.—Major of Brigade of the day for to-morrow, Major Dobson.

The Regts. are to give in a list of their volunteers according to their seniority and service.

Captain Cramhaie, of General Amherst's Regt., is appointed to act as Deputy, Judge, Advocate, to the expedition. Lt. Dobson, of Genl. Laselles' Regt., is appointed by General Amherst, a Major of Brigade in the army.

Louisbourg, May 18th, 1759, Friday.—As the Regts. arrive, they are to have fresh beef delivered to them, and in general while the troops remain in this harbour. They are to be furnished with as much fresh provisions as can be procured. If there are any lines or hooks to be had from the shore, Captain Leslie will distribute them to the troops.

Bragg's Regt. the Grenads. and Rangers, are to be ready to embark at a day's notice. Besides the 36 rounds of ammunition, every soldier is to be provided with a quantity of cartridges in casks, shall be put on board each transport.

Louisbourg, 25th May, 1759.—Commanding officers of Regts. are to make reports to-morrow morning to the Admiral, the condition of their transports, if any, are judged unfit to proceed, or if the men are too much crowded, proper directions will be given thereupon. It is particularly necessary for the service of this campaign, that the Regts. be provided with a very large stock of shoes before they sail, as any supplies hereafter will be very uncertain. Kennedy's Regt. are to get their Muster Rolls ready immediately. That Regt. is to furnish 20 Light Infantry to complete Capt. Delaune's company.

The Adjutants are employ'd every morning with the Regts. at exercise, the orderly hour is for the future at one of the clock.

26th May, 1759.—The regiments are to give in as soon as possible monthly returns to 24th May.

Louisbourg, 27th May, 1759.—The three Louisbourg companys of Grenadr., and ye Grenadr. companys of the regts., arrived with the Light Infantry, companys of the whole are to parade to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, at the mill behind the Grand Battery.

Louisbourg, 29th May, 1759.—When the troops are fixed in the transports for the voyage, every regt. and corps must give in a return of their flatt bottom'd boats, whale boats, and cutters, all which are provided by the Government, independent of the transport boats.

* Every regt. and corps may be provided with lines and hooks by applying to Capt. Leslie. Q. M. General to-morrow morning.

Louisbourg, 30th May.—The effects of the late Captain Mercer, of Lasselles regt., will be sold on Friday next, at 4 o'clock in ye afternoon, at the house of Mr. Poore on ye parade.

Louisbourg, 31st May.—A detachment of artillery, equal to that which went from Halifax with Admiral Durrell's squadron, is to be left here out of the 3 companys intended for the expedition, and to be sent by the first convenient opportunities to Halifax.

A sub-officer and a serjt. shall be left with the sick, which are to be taken out of the hospital-ship and be brought to town. Amherst for this duty.

To prevent the spreading of distempers in the transports, the Hospital-ship will receive any men that may fall ill on the voyage. When the troops receive fresh meat, they are not at the same time to demand salt provisions. As the cutters and whale-boats are meant for the service of the army, they are not to be given to any of the men-of-war,

without an order in writing from ye Admiral. Complaints having been made that the transport boats are often detained by the officers who come on shore, so that the masters of those ships cannot possibly get them watered. The General insists upon the officers paying the strictest obedience to ye orders given by the Admiral upon that stead.

Louisbourg, 1st June, 1759.—The troops land no more. The flat-bottomed boats to be hoisted in, that the ships may be ready to sail at the 1st signal.

When 3 guns are fired from ye saluting battery, all officers to repair on board.

The regts. and corps are to send to-morrow at 8 o'clock to the artillery stores for tools in the following proportions, giving proper receipts :

	PICK AXES.	SPADES.	SHOVELS.	BILLHOOKS.
Amherst.....	50	20	10	10
Bragg.....	60	20	10	10
Otway.....	80	30	10	10
Kennedy.....	70	30	10	10
Laselles.....	70	30	10	10
Webb.....	80	30	10	10
Anstruthers	50	20	10	10
Moncton.....	50	20	10	10
Lawrence.....	50	20	10	10
Fraizier	100	40	20	20
Grenadiers.....	50	20	10	10

The Nightingale, man-of-war, will be ordered to carry 60 invalids to England, The regts. to send returns of their No., that ye proportion may be regulated.

The ammunition of all ye regts. to be immediately compleated to 36 rounds ready for service, and as much in cask; spare ball will be given out hereafter. The regts. that want camp necessary's, will be furnish'd by the corps

that have it to spare. The undermention'd regts. are to furnish 100 men to the Bedford and Prince Frederick ships of war :

	SUBS.	SERJTS.	MEN.	
Otway.....	1	1	24	} Bedford.
Webb.....	1	1	26	
Kennedy.....	1	1	24	} Prince Frederick.
Fraizier.....	1	1	26	

They are to embark to-morrow morning. The regts. are to clear sea, pay and arrears as far as they have money.

Louisbourg, 2nd June, 1759.—The Admiral purposes sailing the 1st fair wind.

The commanding officers of transports are to oblige the masters as far as they are able to keep in their respective divisions, and carry sail when the men-of-war do, that no time may be lost by negligence or delays ; they are also to report to the Admiral all difficiency's in the ship, least the master shou'd neglect doing of it, and direct that the flat-bottom'd boats be washed every day to prevent their leaking. An orderly serjt. to attend Major M'Keller.

The Admiral will order the Nightingale man-of-war into Louisbourg to receive 60 invalids ; these men are to be landed, and their subsistance paid to the town Adjutant. The Nightingale will likewise take the two officers of artillery.

The regts. are to receive provisions for no more than three women per company, and 4 women per co. of 1 hundred.

Moncton's Brigade.—Otway, Webb, Kennedy and Laselles to give a boatman each to the Engineers.

Louisbourg, 3rd June, 1759.—Fresh provisions will be drawn to all ye regts. and corps to-morrow morning, at 5 o'clock at Point Rockport. The Quarter-masters of Amherst, Anstruthers, Lawrence, to attend Capt. Leslie, D.Q.M.G., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. June 4th sail'd from Louisbourg, and the elev'th made the Bay of Gaspee.

27th June, 1759.—The General has directed tho' not in publick orders that no woman be permitted to land with ye troops, and yt no insult of any kind be offered to the inhabitants of ye Island. Each regt. is to have a sloop or a small vessel to carry close into ye shore spare ammunition, bedding, and what light articles the officers may want immediately. Their heavy baggage is to be left in the transport ships.

On board the Richmond Frigate, 27th June, 1759.—Capt. Daune will range ye transports in proper order along the shore of ye Isle of Orleans this afternoon, and to-morrow about 6 o'clock the signal will be made for landing. The sloops and schooners yt have Rangers on board are to draw close in shore the six compys. of Rangers, and Capt. Cardin's Light Infantry are to be landed first to reconitre the country.

The flat-bottom'd boats only will be employ'd in landing the men; they are to assemble at ye low staff at 4 in ye morning, and from thence will be sent first to the Rangers and so forth, &c. Then to Amherst's regt., then to the other corps, according to their ranks or the convenience of their situation. . . . The men are to take their napsacks, tools, camp necessarys, and 1 blanket of their ship bedding, besides their own blankets, 36 rounds of ammunition, and all the tools and 4 days provisions. The Rangers and Light Infantry are not to take their baggage on shore in ye morning, 2 days provisions and a blanket only.

As ye weather in ye months of July and August are generally very warm in Canada, there are to be no more than 5 men to a tent, or if ye commanding officer likes it better and has camp equipage enough he may order only 4.

Otway's, Webb's and Highland regt., who are each in No. equal to two Battallions, are to encamp their compys. in double rows of tents, that they may have more room and more air in their encampment, and consequently be more healthy.

The 2 pieces of artillery in ye Russell are to be landed after the troops are on shore, or sooner if their be occasion.

The officers must be contented with a very little baggage for aday or two, until it can be conveniently carried on shore. An officer of a compy., if they please, may go on board each transport to see if their baggage is put on board the sloop.

In each flat-bottom'd boat there will be an officer of ye men of-war and 12 seamen, and no more than 70 soldiers are to be landed at a time ; these will help to row the boats.

The provisions of ye troops are to be for the future full allowance.

Morning Orders, 28th June, 1759.—A party of the enemy having landed last night on ye east end of ye Island, with an intent to carry of some prisoners, no soldier is to stragle any distance from ye camp upon any account whatsoever.

The commanding officer has ordered yt ye roll of each compy. be call'd by an officer 4 times aday, and a report made to him if any are absent. The long roll will beat for the men to turn out at 12 and at 4. This order to be read to each compy. by an officer.

28th June, Point of ye Isle of Orleans.—All reports to be made to the Brigadr. of the day. All detachmts. of Light Infantry or compy. of Rangers when posted in ye front, rear, or flanks of ye army, is out of sight, are to acquaint ye officer commanding the Brigade, or choirs nearest them of their situation.

The detachmt. which was under Col. Carleton's commd., is to return their tools and spare ammunition immediately to the commanding officer of ye artillery. Whenever ye regts. sends for straw or any thing else they may want, proper officers must go with the men to prevent such irregularities as the General saw yesterday, and will be obliged to punish very severely.

No detachmts., either with or without arms, are to be sent to any distance from ye camp without the knowledge of ye Brigadr.-General of the day. Regt. or detachmt. when cantoon'd must always have an alarm post or place of assembly.

Its order'd once for all that soldiers are to keep close to their encamp., are not to pass without the out guards or wander through ye country in ye disorderly manner yt has been observed here.

The army must hold itself in constant readiness, either to march or fight, at the shortest warning, when ye 10 company's of Grenadrs. of the line are call'd as one corps, they are to be commanded by Col. Burton, with Major Morris to assist him. When ye Light Infantry of ye line are form'd into a corps, they are to receive their orders from Col. Howe, who has Major Hussey to assist him. The Grenadrs. of Louisbourg and Major Dalling's Light Infantry, are to receive their orders from Col. Carleton.

The last corps, two compys. of Rangers, the Qr.-Masters and camp colourmen of ye army, and a Hatchman with a falling ax from each regt., are to assemble at Major Dalling's cantoonmt. to-morrow at 12 o'clock, in readiness to march under Col. Carleton's commd. Capt. Debeig, Engineer, to go with the detachmt.

Major Scott to order immediately a compy. of ye Rangers to take care of the cattle for ye use of ye army.

All seamen found straggling from ye beach up the country, are to be taken up and sent to the cantoonmt. guard at Head Quarters. Four days provisions for the troops will be landed this day, the Rangers will receive for 6 days.

Camp on ye Isle of Orleans, 29th June, 1759.—All detachmts. and outposts yt are placed for ye security of ye camp, are to fortify themselves in ye best manner they can, either by entrenching, planting pallisadoes, or by cutting

down trees, or make ye best work with ye trunks, with ye branches thrown forward. In this situation a small party will be able to defend itself till succour arrives, or, at least, will give time for the army to get under arms.

No sentrys are ever to be planted within point blank of musquet shot of a wood, unless behind stones or trees, so as not to be seen in a woody country. Detachmts. must never halt or encamp in ye little openings in ye woods, nor ever pass through them without examining them.

Secrets with all imaginable care and precaution next to valour. The best quality in a military man are vigilance and caution.

If the provisions can be landed and the carts brought up, the army will march to-morrow by the left by files in one column, and in ye order in which they shou'd have encamp'd. The General beats at 4, assembly at 5, and the army march at six.

Col. Howe's corps of Light Infantry with ye Qr.-Masters and camp colourman is to proceed the march of the army 2 hours, and post detachmts. in all their suspected places of ye road, to prevent the columns being fired at from behind the trees by rascals who dare not shew themselves.

When Capt. Carlin's compy. of Rangers which is appointed to guard the cattle and closes ye march of ye army and has past the nearest of Col. Howe's detachments. That detachmt. and the rest as they go along fall in behind the Rangers and become a rear guard.

The carts of every regt. are to follow their respective corps. Their must be no firing of musquets, but in a soldier-like manner, by order of the commander of ye corps in ye middle of ye day. Major Scott will give directions to the body of Rangers upon this head, because the practice is most common among them.

As the musquets are soon loaded upon any alarm, the regts. are to avoid the waste of ammunition, and frequent mischiefs yt happen by musquets loaded in ye Bell Tents, covers for ye hammers of ye musquets be provided yt ye arms may not go of and do harm.

The 1st soldier who is taken beyond the out-guard, either in ye front, rear, or flanks of ye army, contrary to the most positive orders, shall be tryed by a General Court Martial.

Any soldier who is found with plunder in his tent, or returning with plunder to the army of any kind not taken by order, shall be sent directly to the Provost in irons, in order to be try'd for his life.

Any inclosed place being necessary near ye camp for ye security of ye cattle of ye army, the soldiers are, therefore, forbid to break down any fence for firewood or other purposes where ye cattle are shut in.

Those regts. who have not been able to find their sloops or small vessels allow'd to them for ye light baggage, are to take ye smallest of their transports for yt purpose, orders to that effect have been given by the Admiral.

The officer who commanded the detachmt. of Kennedy's regt. upon ye water side, and left his post without order, in circumstances where the presence of such a detachmt. might have been particularly, and by falling in with ye out-posts without ye least notice, occasion'd a false alarm in ye camp, is put under arrest and will be try'd by a General Court Martial as soon as it can conveniently be assembled.

Camp on ye Isle of Orleans, 30th June, 1759.—Col. Howe with ye Light Infantry of the whole line as now encamp'd, is to proceed the march of the brigade as directed yesterday, and at the same hour.

Col. Howe in posting the necessary detachmnts. on his march, will place ye Light Infantry of Otway's and

Lawrence's nearest to their camp. When Capt. Cardin's compy., who are to guard the cattle as directed yesterday, passes ye furthest post given to ye Light Infantry of Otway's and Lawrence's, those companys are to return to their own camp, drawing of their several detachmts. as they pass.

Otway's and Lawrence's regts. to hold themselves in readiness to embark when ordered. Bragg's, Laselles' and Lawrence's regt. are to receive provisions this afternoon to 4th July.

Point Isle of Orleans, 1st July, 1759.—Lt. M'Alphin's compy. of Rangers to be reliev'd by 1 Captain and 50 men from ye line. Those regts. yt have baggage behind to send detachmts. for it. An officer from ye line to commd. ye whole.

The commanding officers of ye different corps will be able to judge the No. of men necessary for this duty, as they shou'd know by this time what quantity of baggage is behind. These detachmts. to be sent without loss of time in ye front of Anstruther regt.

2nd July, Point of Orleans, 1759.—A serjt. and 15 men from each regt. in camp are to parade at magazine, to receive orders from an Artillery officer and remain with yt corps. Each regt. to send this evening to head-qrs. a list of 5 good Faschine makers if they have such.

All the birch cannoës yt may be found, are to be taken care of and carried to General Townshend's qrs.

3rd July.—The regts. and corps will receive provisions to-morrow to ye 8th instant. Otway's, Anstruther's, 3 compys. of Grenadr., Rangers, Artillery and Carpenters at 6 in ye morning; Bragg's, Monchton's and Lascelles' at 4 in ye evening.

3 Captains and 7 subs. with 350 men to parade to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock in ye rear of Bragg's for the Engineers. They are to relieve as usual.

The Grenadrs. to parade at the same time. Magazine guard, 2 subs. and 50 men to parade at 8 o'clock in ye rear of Bragg's. General's guard—Moncton, Adjutant Otway.

4th July, 1759.—Whenever rum is to be issued out to the troops on acct. of the badness of the weather or theïr having suffer'd extraordinary fatigues, any soldier who is known to have disposed of his allowance to another, or any one who will make any agreement on receiving such allowance, shall, by order of ye commanding officer of ye regt., be struck entirely out of ye roll when rum is delivered out, besides ye punishmt. which may be inflicted for such offences by a Court Martial. The commanding officers of regts. are to enquire in their respective regts. for some serjt. who is well qualified for a Provost, and send his name and character to the Adjutant-General.

If any of the Patroles from ye out-posts shou'd perceive any boat or canoe newly brought over from ye other side, or hid near ye shore in such a manner yt gives room to think yt ye enemy is lurking in ye woods and intends it as a retreat. They are immediately to give notice thereof to the officer of ye next post, who is immediately to dress a proper ambuscade for them, and report ye same directly to ye officer of ye picqt.

5th July, 1759.—Brigadr.-General Townshend's Brigade to be ready to embark at a very short warning; they must leave their tents standing and a proper guard to take care of them.

The line is never to turn out but when expressly ordered. The qr. and other guards and out-posts to turn out to the Commander-in-Chief only with shoulder'd arms, and but once a day. They are to pay the usual compliments to ye Brigadr.-General.

After General Orders, 5th July.—Orders and Regulations.

The object of ye campaign is to compleat ye conquest of Canada and to finish ye war in America. The army under

ye Commander-in-Chief will enter ye colony on ye side of Montreal, while ye fleet and army here attack ye Governour-General and his forces.

Great sufficiency of provisions and a numerous artillery is provided, and from ye known valour of ye troops, ye nation expects success. These battalions have aquired reputation in ye last campaign, and it is not doubted but they will be careful to preserve it. From this confidence ye General has assured ye Secretary of State in his letters that whatever may be the event of ye campaign, His Majesty and ye country will have reason to be satisfied with the army under his command.

The General means to carry ye business through with as little loss as possible, and with ye highest regard to the safety and preservation of ye troops, to yt end he expects yt ye men work chearfully and dilligently without ye least unsoldier-like murniur or complaint, and yt his few but necessary orders be strictly obey'd.

The General purposes fortifying his camp in such a manner and to put it entirely out of ye enemy's power to attempt any thing by surprise, and yt ye troops may rest in security after their fatigues.

As the safety of an army depends in great measure upon ye vigalance of ye out-guards, any officer or non-commission officer who shall suffer himself to be surprised by ye enemy, must not expect to be forgiven.

When any alarm is given, or when ye enemy is perceived to be in motion, and yt it be necessary to put the troops under arms, it is to be done without noise or confusion. The Brigades are to be ranged in order of battle by ye Brigadr. Generals at the head of ye camp, in readiness to obey the orders they may receive.

False alarms are hurtful in an army and dishonourable to those yt occasion them. The out-posts are to be sure ye enemy is in motion before they send their intelligence.

Soldiers are not to go beyond ye out-guards, ye advance centinels will fire at all who attempt to pass beyond ye proper bounds.

It may be proper to apprize ye corps yt ye General may perhaps think it necessary to order some of ye light troops to attire before ye enemy at times, so as to draw them nearer ye army with a view either to engage them to fight at a disadvantage or to cut of their retreat.

The Light Infantry of ye army are to have their bayonets, as ye want of ammunition may sometimes be supply'd by yt weapon, and because no man shou'd leave his post under pretence yt all his cartridges are fired. In most attacks of ye night, it must be remember'd yt bayonets are preferable to fire.

That ye service of ye campaign may be full as equal as possible upon ye whole. The corps shall do duty for their real strength; no change shall be made in ye 1st regulation, unless any particular loss shou'd make it necessary.

All cattle or provisions taken by any detachmt. of ye army is to be deliver'd into ye publick Magazine for ye use and benefit of ye whole. Mr. Ware, ye Commissary, will give receipts for it.

No churches, houses, or buildings of any kind are to be burned or destroy'd without orders.

The peasants yt remains in their habitations, their women and children are to be treated with humanity; if any violence is offer'd to a woman, the offender shall be punish'd with death.

If any persons are detected with robbing ye tents of ye officers or soldiers, they will be, if condemned, certainly executed.

The commanders of regts. are answerable yt no rum or spirits of any kind be sold in or near ye camp when ye

soldiers are fatigued with work or wet upon duty. The General such refreshment as he knows will be of service to them, but is determined to allow no drunkenness or licentiousness in ye army.

If any sutler has presumption to bring rum on shore in contempt of ye General's regulations, such sutler shall be sent to ye Provost in irons, and his goods confiscated.

The General will make it his business, as far as he is able, to reward such as shall particularly distinguish themselves; and on ye other hand, he will punish any misbehaviour in an exemplary manner.

The Brigadr.-Generals are desired to inform themselves if ye orders and regulations are properly made known to the soldiers of their respective Brigades.

Point of Orleans, 6th July, 1759.—Serjt. Prentice, of Kennedy's regt., is appointed Provost Marshall to this army, and is to be obey'd as such.

Whenever any body of troops marches from this camp, no woman are to go with them or follow till further orders; they will be subsisted here.

7th July, 1759.—Bragg's, Lascelles', Monckton's, ye Light Infantry, and Rangers, are to receive 3 day's provisions immediately.

Bragg's, Lascelles', Monckton's, the Light Infantry and Rangers, are not to march to-morrow.

After orders, 9 o'clock.—Bragg's, Lascelles' Monckton's, Light Infantry and Rangers, and ye 3 companys of Grenadrs., are to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow at 10 o'clock. They are to take $\frac{1}{2}$ their tents with them to ye water side, and those yt are not yet provided with 4 day's provisions, are to do it immediately.

8th July.—As the ships yt were to cover ye landing cannot fall down to their proper stations this day, the troops are not to embark, but are to hold themselves in readiness.

Brigadr. Townshend's Brigade to give 400 men for work immediately, and to be relieved as usual.

General Townshend's Orders, 8th July, half-past one.—The Brigade of Bragg's, Lascelles' and Monckton's, ye 3 company's of Grenadrs. and Light Infantry, are to strike ye rear half of their streets of tents before 8 o'clock, and be ready to march at eight.

After orders, 5 o'clock.—Order of march of the troops yt are to embark—Light Infantry, Grenadrs. of ye 1st Brigade, Grenadrs. of Louisbourg, Grenadrs. of Brigadr. Townshend's Brigade, Bragg's, Monckton's, Lascelles.

All these corps to be told of into detachments of 60 men. The whole to march by ye right by files.

Montmorancie, Monday, 9th July.—A subaltern and 20 men of ye picqt. of each regt. is to lay in ye front of ye camp, and ye whole line to be ready to turn out if it shou'd be found necessary. A third of each regt. and corps, except ye Louisbourg Grenadrs., are to parade for work at day break, and to be relieved as usual.

A serjt. and 12 of ye Grenadrs. of ye 1st Brigade to mount ye General's guard immediately, and to be relieved to-morrow morning at eight by ye same number of yt corps.

10th July.—A serjt. and 12 men from ye picqt. of each regt. to lay in ye front of ye camp this night. The remainder of ye picqts. to be ready to turn out.

A third of ye regts. and 1st Brigade of Grenadrs. to parade to-morrow as usual for work. Louisbourg Grenadrs. to work as usual.

11th July.—When any men are kill'd or wounded, ye officer commanding ye corps they belong to, is to report to ye Adjutant-General.

Third of ye regts. and corps are to parade to-morrow morning as usual.

A serjt. and 12 of each picqt. to lay in ye front of ye camp ; ye remainder to be ready to turn out at a moment's warning.

12th July.—In order to preserve the health of ye troops, each regt. and choirs are to make new necessary houses, at least, every third day, and through some earth into them daily. They are to be made by ye front line as far advanced as they conveniently can, and those of ye 2nd line as far in ye rear of ye whole encampmt.

The qr. guards of ye front line are to be advanced at least 100 yards ; and, if necessary, are to throw up some little works to defend them.

Bragg's Grenadrs. to mount as a guard in ye new redoubt to-night, and remain their till after break of day.

1 serjt. and 12 from each picqt. to lay in ye front of ye camp as usual.

Third of ye regts. and choirs to parade in ye morning for work as usual.

13th July.—As ye enemy has been observed to work at a battery on ye other side of ye water to cannonade ye camp, it is necessary to extend to ye right to avoid their fire. The Light Infantry is, therefore, to take post in ye wood. Bragg's and Monckton's are to decamp and go to the ground assigned them by the Qr.-Master General. Otway's are to occupy the houses where ye Light Infantry now are. A compy. of Grenadrs. to encamp in ye redoubt ; ye artillery to be brought close under ye hill.

Two posts to be fortify'd, 1 before Monckton's, 1 before Bragg's. A battery of 6 pieces of cannon to be marsh'd out **immediately** to oppose ye enemy's fire, and as soon as it can conveniently be done. Another battery of 4 guns shall be immediately erected upon ye summit of ye hill over looking ye fall and commanding ye ground on ye other side.

In case where ye security of ye camp must be immediately alter'd, the troops must expect to meet with extraordinary

fatigues ; and as they go through them with alacrity and spirit, the General will not be sparing of such refreshment as he thinks will conduce to keeping them in health.

When any sentry of an out-post challenges and is answered "friend," he is to say, with a clear voice, " advance with ye countersign"; when ye person advances, the sentry is to receive him in a proper posture of defence. Surprises may be prevented without risking ye lives of our own soldiers.

14th July, Montmorencie.—The troops having lost provisions when they landed here, and having gone through some fatigue, the General has order'd them 1 day's fresh provisions. Extraordinary great care is recommended for the future, as such indulgence will not be granted, but upon very uncommon exigencies.

The regts. and corps may send to ye Point of Orleans for 1 woman per compy. The picqt. of Bragg's on ye left to be reliev'd at 6 o'clock by a picqt. of Monckton's.

The picqt. of Otway's on ye right to be relieved at the same hour by a picqt. of Lascelles.

The picqt. on ye left is to be very attentive to ye opposite shore, and ye Grenadr. compy. on ye redoubt is to detach a subaltern and 20 men to be posted among ye stones to ye right of this picqt. Grenadrs. for redoubt Kennedy.

Any out-post or camp guard situated within musquet shot of ye enemy, are to take no notice of a general officer.

15th July.—It is recommended in ye strongest manner to ye commanding officers of corps to take very particular care of ye ammunition. When any part of it is rendered unfit for immediate service, it is to be deliver'd into ye artillery.

The 1st Brigade of Grenadrs. is to beat ye water side at 9 o'clock to-night with all their baggage ; when they arrive at the opposite side, Capt. Leslie will provide them with carts for their baggage.

The provision guard is to be immediately augmented to 30 men with an officer. The officer commanding is to fortify his post with all expedition in ye best manner he can.

The troops to receive 4 day's provisions to-morrow to 20th inclusive. The picqt. of Monckton is to be relieved at 6 o'clock by a picqt. of Otway. The picqt. of Lascelles on ye right to be relieved at ye same hour by a picqt. of Bragg's.

Grenadr. for ye redoubt Lascelles. The party at the landing place to be relieved to-night by a sub. and 30 of Anstruther's.

16th July.—The provisions must be moved from ye present inconvenient distance to a spot under ye little redoubt, which ye Assistant Qr.-Master General will pitch upon. The six Grenadr. companys of ye line are to be at ye water side to-night at 9 o'clock with all their baggage; Capt. Leslie will attend on ye opposite shore and provide them with carts. The party at ye landing place is to be relieved this evening by a sub. and 30 of Monckton's.

Otway's Grenadr. to be relieved from ye General's guard at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by a serjt. and 12 of Anstruther's battalion.

The Grenadr. are not to embark this night, but wait for further orders.

After general orders, 5 o'clock.—The relief of Otway's Grenadr. and General's guard is countirmanded. The picqt. of Otway's on ye left is to be relieved by a picqt. of Lascelles at 6 o'clock. The picqt. of Bragg's on ye right to be relieved at 6 by a picqt. of Monckton's. Grenadr. for ye redoubt this night Anstruther's.

Morning Orders, 17th July.—Otway's regt., ye Grenadr. of ye line, ye Louisbourg Grenadr. and corps of Light Infantry under Col. Howe, are to do no duty this day after 12 o'clock. They are all to parade in ye front of Otway's at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Col. Howe will leave a detachmt. of 50 men in his camp, and post ye picqt. of Monckton's, now on ye right, in such a manner as he thinks best for ye security of it.

17th July, 1759.—The detachments order'd to cut fascines are to have escorts of Light Infantry: notice must be sent to Col. Howe in time, yt a body of men are to be employ'd in yt service at a particular hour; and ye working party are not to go into ye woods until ye Light Infantry are posted.

The General has order'd two sheep and some rum to Capt. Cosnam's compy. for ye spirit they shew'd this morning in pushing those scoundrels of Indians; it is, however, reccomended to the officers to preserve their people with caution, least they shou'd be drawn too far into ye woods and fall into an ambuscade.

Any regt. or corps yt have left any spare ammunition on board their ships, are to report it to ye Brigade Major of ye day, naming the ships and specifying ye quantity.

The picqt. of Lascelles on ye left is to be relieved at 6 o'clock by a picqt. of Bragg's. The picqt. of Monckton's on ye right is to be relieved at ye same hour by a picqt. of Otway's. Grenadrs. for ye redoubt Monckton's.

The provision guard of Monckton's at ye water side is to be drawn of, except a serjt. and eight, who are to go immediately to the place where ye provisions now are; this guard to be relieved this evening by a serjt. and eight Bragg's.

18th July.—The usual manner of placing sentrys in a wood gives ye enemy frequent opportunities of killing single men at their posts. It is, therefore, order'd yt when a covering party is order'd to take post in a wood, yt it be divided into squads of at least 8 men in each, and placed within convenient distances of each other, so as to be able to communicate. Half of these squads are always to have their arms ready, which will not be very fatiguing, since they are

relieved in ye same manner the working partys are. When ye strength of ye covering party will admit of it, there shou'd be a reserve behind ye center, and ye partys upon each extremity, shou'd be double ye No. to ye rest.

All ye out posts are to be placed double sentrys in ye night, and they are to be so near the guard yt they can retire to it if attack'd. The regts. of Bragg's, Lascelles' and Anstruther's, are to be under arms this evening at 5 o'clock on ye ground in ye front of Otway's. They are to receive their orders from General Townshend. Some mollossos and a gill of rum per man to be delivered to the troops this day. The picqt. of Bragg's on ye left to be relieved by a picqt. of Monckton's. Picqt. of Otway on ye right to be relieved by a picqt. of Lascelles. Grenadrs. for ye redoubt Bragg's.

19th July.—The regts. and corps to be drawn out this afternoon at 5 o'clock at their alarm posts, yt every person may know where he is to be posted in case of an alarm.

The regts. in ye front line to march up to ye parapit in ye front. Capt. Caple with ye 2 companys in ye post upon ye right, is to be drawn in yt post. Anstruther's regt. order'd to support Col. Howe's corps, is to be drawn up, one half to ye right of it, 1 half towards ye left, and to dress even with ye rear of ye Light Infantry.

Otway's regt. to post 1 compy in each of ye two lower batterys, and 40 men at ye entrenched white house. Col. Fletcher with ye remainder of his regt. marches up ye hill and dresses in a line, with his left to ye redoubt and his right to ye entrenchmt.

Lascelles' regt. to form with its left to General Townshend's quarters, and its right to ye house occupied by Capt. Caple. Before ye regts. of ye front line march to their alarm posts, they are to strike their tents and lay them flat, that ye troops may be able to march with as little difficulty as possible.

The Louisbourg Grenadrs. are to be in and about ye large redoubt. The commanding officers of corps are to take care to prevent ye soldiers destroying ye parapit by taking out ye timber to burn. When wood is wanted, a No. of men may be sent to cut it with a proper escort to cover them. The troops in ye redoubts and fortify'd posts are to have 70 rounds of ammunition; they must put it in ye safest place they can. Soldiers are not to be permitted to swim in ye heat of ye day, only in ye mornings and evenings. The picqt. of Monckton's on ye left to be relieved at 6 o'clock by a picqt. of Otway's.

The picqt. of Lascelles on ye right to be relieved at 6 by a picqt. of Bragg's. Grenadrs. for ye redoubt Otway.

Provisions will be deliver'd out to ye troops to-morrow to 24th instant.

On firing 2 cannon shot very quick from ye right of Bragg's, the whole line is to repair forthwith to their allarm posts.

20th July.—The guard near ye water side are to take up any soldiers yt may be seen swimming between ye hours of 9 in ye morning and 5 in ye evening. This order to be read to ye men.

250 men to parade this evening at 5 o'clock at ye artillery ground. They will receive their orders from Major M'Kellar; when Major M'Kellar has establish'd ye posts in ye front of ye quarter guards, an officer and 18 men of each guard are to advanced to ye post assigned them, leaving ye remainder of his guard in its present post, who will be reinforced if necessary.

The order of yesterday forbidding ye taking of wood from ye parapit, is to be read to ye men at roll calling.

The picqt. of Otway's on ye left to be relieved by a picqt. of Lascelles. Bragg's picqt. on ye right to be relieved by a picqt. of Monckton's. Grenadrs. for ye redoubt Lascelles.

21st July.—The picqt. of Lascelles on ye left to be relieved by a picqt. of Bragg's. Monckton's on ye right by one of Otway's.

1 capt., 2 subs. and 50 men of Major Hardy's detachmt. to be posted in ye redoubt at night ; 1 sub. and 30 men of yt corps to be posted every evening at ye batterys where ye Grenadrs. were posted. The regts. to parade 1:3d of their men for work as usual.

22nd July.—The Light Infantry to be ready to march at a moment's warning. The regts. and corps to send for a gill of rum per man, which ye commanding officers will order to be distributed in such a manner as they judge proper. The picqt. of Bragg's on ye left to be relieved at 6 by 1 of Monckton's. Otway's picqt. on ye right by one of Lascelles.

1 capt., 2 subs. and 50 men of Bragg's regt. for ye redoubt to-night. Major Hardy's detachmt. is to post a sub. and 20 on ye batterys, and a serjt. and 12 on ye point.

As it is impossible at present to move to better ground, great care is to be taken to air ye tents and dry ye straw and ground.

23rd July.—Lascelles to take ye post lately occupied by Anstruther's. The regts. are to take care yt ye butchers and others who kill meat, always bury ye offall. Anstruther's regt. is always to furnish any working party upon application made, with such a No. of men as may be necessary to cover them.

Picqt. for ye left Otway's, for ye right Bragg's.

The troops to receive provisions to-morrow to 28th inclusive.

24th July.—As fresh straw cannot be conveniently got for ye troops, it is reccommended to ye commanding officers to direct ye cutting spruce bows for yt purpose. Picqt. for ye redoubt Lascelles.

For ye right Otway, for ye left Monckton. For ye house formerly occupied by Anstruther's, Bragg.

The provision guard to be augmented to 16 men at night and remain so till morning, at which time ye No. added may return to camp.

The serjt. of this guard is to post 4 sentrys on ye beach, and all pretty near one another.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The commanding officer having observ'd that there is much swearing and indecent language used amongst ye men, such as is unbecoming gentlemen and soldiers, desires the commandg. officers of companies to confine any man so offending, and make an example of who ever is a disgrace to the service in genl. and the corps he belongs to.

Mountmorency, 25th July.—Picqt. for the house Lascelles, for ye right Monckton's, for ye left Lascelles, for ye redoubt Monckton.

Genls. provision and Provost guards now taken by Otway's, are to be reliev'd at sunset by Lascelles. Those guards to be taken to-morrow by Monckton.

26th July.—The house now occupied by the picquet of Lascelles, to be taken by the marceus landed this day.

Picqt. for the right Lascelles, for the left Monckton's, for the redoubt Lascelles.

One subn. and 50 of the marceus who are posted in the house are to parade at the Artillery park at 4 o'clock this afternoon for work. Genl. provision and Provost guards Lascelles.

Otway's and Bragg's not to parade their men for work at 4 o'clock. Each regt. to give one-third of their men for work.

Montmorency, July 27th, 1759.—The Genl. strictly forbids the inhuman practice of scalping, except when the enemy are Indians, or Canads. dressed like Indians.

The officers commanding the two companies of mareens are to dispose of their men as they were directed yesterday, the company which gives the picket every night is to furnish 10 men for work to-morrow, the other 1 serjt. and 30, both to parade at 4 o'clock in the morning at the Artillery park and to be reliev'd every four hours.

Picket for the left Otway's, for the redoubt Monckton's, Genls. provision and Provost guards Monckton's.

25th July.—The troops are to be ready to turn out at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and take their posts as shall be directed.

When recover'd men join their regiments, they are to be kept of duty for a week or ten days, as the surgeon shall think best. Picket for ye left Bragg's, for the redoubt Lascelles. Genls. provision and Provost guard Otway's.

The mareens to send the same number for work to-morrow as this day. The troops to receive provisions to-morrow for ye first of August inclusive.

Montmorency, Sunday, 29th July, 1759.—The regts. are to be under arms this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the head of their encampments, and to wait till sent for to their respective alarm posts. The rest of the Light Infantry returns this night from the Island of Orleans to this camp.

Colonel Howe will take his former post. Anstruther's, Otway's and Lascelles' will incamp upon their former ground.

Great care to be taken by the regiments within their respective incampments, and in their neighbourhood that all offal and filth of every kind which might taint the air, be buried deep under ground; and the Genl. recommends, in the strongest manner, to the commanders of corps to have their camps kept clean and sweet.

Strict inquiry to be made in this camp, at the Point of Orleans, and at Point Levie, concerning the conduct of the

sutlers and followers of the army, and who are known to sell liquors that intoxicate the men, are forthwith to be dismiss'd and sent on board their ships.

The regimt. are not to call in their working parties, as they must exert themselves to finish the business of this post, that further operations may take place.

The marceens to work as usual till they receive orders to the contrary. Picket for the left Monkton's, for the redoubt Otway's. Genls. provision and Provost guards Otway's. Cattle guard Laseelles.

R. O.—In case of an alarm Capn. Spikes and the Majors comy. are to go in ye redoubt next the water. Capn. Gardner's and Capn. Spittal's are to occupy the ditch of the same. The commanding officer in ye redoubt will keep a reserve of a serjant and ten men in ye center of it, to reinforce any part that may be particularly attacked. The Lieut.-Cols. and the Genls. companys are to march into the upper redoubt. Capn. Cox's and Capn. D'Arcey's into the ditch of the same. The colours are to be carried, one into each redoubt, the disposition of ye men is to be the same as this afternoon.

July 30th.—The picqt. for the left Laseelles, for ye redoubt Bragg's. Genls. and Provost guards Otway's. Provision guard Monckton.

July 31st.—Picqt. for ye left Otway's, for ye redoubt Monckton's; both those to march immediately.

Genls. and Provost guards Otway's. Provision guard Monckton's.

Wednesday, Augst. 1st, 1759.—The check which the Grennadiers met with yesterday, will, it is hop'd, be a lesson to them for ye time to come.

Such impetuous, irregular and unsoldierlike proceeding, destroys all order, makes it impossible for their commanders to form any disposition for an attack, and puts it out of ye Genls. power to execute his plan.

The Grennadr. could not suppose that they alone could beat the French army, and, therefore, it was necessary that ye corps under Brigader. Monkton and Brigr. Townsend should have time to join, that ye attack might be general. The very first fire of the enemy was sufficient to repulse men who had lost all sense of order and military discipline. Amherst's and the Highland regts. alone, by the soldierlike and cool manner they were form'd in, would undoubtedly have beat back the whole Canadn. army if they had ventured to attack them.

The loss, however, is inconsiderable, and may be easily repaired when a favourable opportunity offers, if ye men will shew proper attention to their officers.

The Grens. of Louisbourg are to remain on ye Island of Orleans till further orders. Lieut.-Col. Murray is to comd. on that Island.

The comps. of Grens. of ye Batts. encamp at Montmocy. are to join their regts., and those belonging to ye regts. of Genl. Monkton's corps, are likewise to join their regiments.

The Highlanders are to go over to ye camp. Lawrence's Grens. to join ye camp at Montmorency.

After this day the men are to begin to work at six o'clock in ye morning (except on particular occasions) and continue till ten, then leave off till two (or perhaps three o'clock) in case of excessive heat, and work from that time till six or seven.

Picket for ye left Anstruther's. For ye redoubt Bragg's. Grens. provision and Provost guards Otway's.

The troops to receive provisions to-morrow to ye 5th inclusive.

R. O.—Those orders to be read to each company by ye commd. officer of it, at which time they can be most conveniently assembled.

Thursday, Augst. 2nd, 1759.—Every regt. and corps is to send a return to ye Adjutant Genl. the day after to-morrow of their officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men that have been kill'd and wounded in course of the campaign to ye last day of July inclusive ; specifying as far as they can learn the day or night and place where it happened, and upon what occasion ; for ye time to come reports of any losses are to be made as soon as possible.

Anstruther's regt. gives no men for work to-morrow morning. Brag's none in ye afternoon. Picquet for ye left Lascelles, for ye redoubt Otway's. Provision guard Otway's.

Friday, 3rd Augst.—As the Government has provided good store of rum for the men, half a jill may be delivered out regularly every day, and a jill when the weather is wet and cold, or when the men are much fatigued with work or duty.

The ground within the three redoubts that are in front of the line of battle is to be kept as clear as possible from tents and other obstacles that might hinder ye movement of the troops.

All horses that can be collected and that may hereafter be driven in by our parties, are to be carried over to the Island of Orleans, and turne l to graze in ye meadows opposite to this camp. Cattle that are taken must likewise be carried over to that Island for the use of ye sick and wounded soldiers.

The new redoubt to be occupied this night by the Grens. of Brag's. Picquet for the left, Anstruther's.

One subaltern and 20 men of Monekton's picqt. to occupy the redoubt where ye whole picqt. us'd to be.

Provost guard, Otway's. Genls. guard to-morrow, Grans. of Lascelles. Provision guard, Otway's.

Saturday, 4th August.—The six companies of Grens. are to be under arms at six o'clock this afternoon in ye front of ye camp. The two companies of mareens are to be out at exercise as often as they conveniently can, and near their respective posts.

Any persons to whom Capt. Fletcher and Lieut. Hamilton, late of Otway's regt., are indebted, must send in their accts. to Major Morris of ye said regiment. Persons who are indebted to those officers, are also desir'd to acct. with Major Morris.

Any person having found a double-sighted compass (maker Adams,) is desir'd to return it to Serjt. Large, of Otway's regiment, and he shall receive two dollars' reward.

The new redoubt to be occupied this night by the Grens. of Otway's. Picket for ye left, Monckton.

Detachment of one subn. and twenty men for ye large redoubt, the picket of Brag's. Detacht. of one subn. and twenty men to-morrow at break of day near Capn. Hassing's post, the picquet of Otway's.

Genls. guard to-morrow, Grens. of Anstruther's.

Provost guard to-morrow, } Otway's.
Provision guard to-night, }

The subs. commandg. ye two detachts. from the picket, are to come to headquarters this evening for orders.

Sunday, August 5th.—When a deserter comes in from ye enemy, the officer who commands ye guard or post who takes him up, is immediately to send him to headquarters, and not permit him to be examined by any person whatsoever, until he is presented to the Commander-in-Chief.

A subaltern and twenty of ye company of mareens on ye right is to relieve ye parti of mareens at ye lower battery this evening. The two companies are to take this duty alternately. The company on ye left is always to give ye serjant and nine for the Point.

In case of an alarm the officer commanding the partie of twenty is to return to ye redoubt above ye battery, leaving such a number with ye artillery officer as he may want.

The provision guard in yt case is also to retire to ye redoubt just above ye provisions.

Grennads. for ye redoubt Anstruther's. Picket for ye left Lascelles. Detacht. for ye large redoubt, 1 subaltern and 20 picqt. of Lascelles. Detacht. of 1 subn. and 20 men near Genl. Townsend quars. picquet of Anstruther's.

Capt. Porter is to reinforce this detacht. with a corpl. and 10 men at sunset, the latter to return to their post at break of day, but ye officer and 20 goes to ye edge of ye hill, near Hazzen's post, and remains their till dusk ; he is to take up all soldiers and others stragling beyond their posts.

Genls. guard Grennads. of Monckton. Provision and Provost guard Otway's.

Monday, Augst. 6th.—Lascelles regiment this night towards ye village of Angardean.

The Light Infantry that are not upon duty, and that part of Anstruther's off duty, formed in the order they were last time under arms, are to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, two or three miles to ye right into ye woods that are above ye cultivated country three small parties of Rangers are to lead ye files.

The battalions of Americans give no men for work this afternoon, that they may be under arms at 6 o'clock to exercise. Otway's gives no men to work to-morrow morning, that they may have leisure to exercise.

Grennads. for ye redoubt on ye left, Monckton's. Picquet for the left, Otway's. A detachment of a subaltern and twenty for ye redoubt near Genl. Townsend's quarters, picqt. of Brag's ; this detacht. is to follow the orders of yesterday.

Genls. guard to-morrow Grennadiers of Brag's. Provision guard and Provost guard of a corpl. and six men Otway's.

R. O.—The regiment will march by files from the left, and is to be form'd two deep ; if the front is attacked, the company that leads is immediately to form to ye front two deep and advance upon the enemy ; the next is to do the same. Inclining to ye right of the first, the next to ye left if the

ground will permit of it, and so on to ye right and left, until an extensive front is form'd, by which the enemy may be surrounded. And as an attack may be sudden, and time lost in sending orders, these movements are to be made in such a case by the several officers without waiting for any. If the column is attack'd on ye left, the whole are to face to ye left and attack ye enemy of on ye right ye same; if in ye rear, the rear is to act as the front was order'd, the whole going to the right about; if on ye right and left, the two ranks are to face outwards, if in ye front and rear, ye first and last companies front both ways. The commanding officers of companies are to acquaint their men beforehand what they are to do; and for ye execution of ye above orders, the Lt.-Col. depends upon yer judgt. and activity. The companies are to march at ye distance of four yards from each other, that they may have room to move and act separately if occasion requires it. A subaltern and twenty men are to attend a piece of cannon.

Tuesday, Augst. 7th.—The commanding officers of regiments and corps are to order all the tools that are about their respective encampments to be carefully collected together, so that whatever number they may have over and above what they were ordered to receive for each regt., may be immediately sent to ye artillery. Whatever soldier is seen drunk, is to be struck of ye roll of those who receive rum. Those orders are repeated, and is to be more strictly complied with for ye future.

Grannds. for ye redoubt on ye left, Brag's. Picquet for ye left Anstruther. Detacht. of one subn. and 20 for the large redoubt, picquet of Monekton. Detacht. of one subn. and 20 for the redoubt near Genl. Townsend's quarters, picquet of Otway's to follow ye usual orders till countermanded.

Genls. guard Grannds. of Otway's. Provision and Provost guards, Otway's.

Part of ye effects of Capn. Fletcher and Lieut. Hamilion, late of Otway's regt., to be sold to-morrow at ten o'clock in the rear of ye said regt.

Wednesday, August 8th.—The picquet on ye left is by no means to cut any of ye brush wood round their post, as has been hitherto practis'd. Those regiments and corps that have got hand-barrows from ye artillery, are forthwith to return ym as they are much wanted.

Grennads. for ye redoubt Ottway. Picqt. for ye left Monckton. A subaltern and 20 for ye large redoubt, picqt. of Anstruther's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt picqt. of Lascelles. Genls. guard, Granadiers of Anstruther's. Provision and Provost guard, Ottway's. Provisions will be delivered out to the troops to-morrow to ye 13th inclusive.

Thursday, Augst. 9th.—The 2 companies of Grenadiers of ye Royal American Battallions are to embark in 4 flat bottom'd boats at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, to fall down with ye tide and escort the Genl. as low as St. Joachim, ye Grenadiers to take a day's provisions with them ; this detach. returns with ye flood ; the men are to assist ye seamen in rowing.

A detach. of Light Infantry and Brag's regt. to march early to-morrow morning, three or four miles into ye woods, in ye same order that Anstruther's march'd ; this corps is to keep something more to ye left, and then fall down into ye open country, supply themselves with pease or other greens, and return to camp.

Grenadiers for ye redoubt Lascelles. Picquet for ye left Brag's. A subn. and 20 for ye large redoubt Ottway's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Monckton. Genls. guard Grennads. of Anstruthers. Provision and Provost guards Ottway's.

Friday, Augst. 10th.—Grenads. for ye redoubt Anstruther's. Picquet for ye left Otway's, and subn. and 20 for ye large redoubt Anstruther's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Lascelles. Genls. guard Grens. of Monckton's. Provision and Provost guard Ottway's.

Saturday, August 11th.—When any detach., either sees or hears notice of ye enemy, the commander must send immediately advice of it to the Genl. When ye escorts that covers ye working party are posted, they are to receive ye enemy in that situation until the commander thinks proper to reinforce them or to call them off; in ye meantime, ye working men are to get under arms and wait for such orders as the commanding officer shall think proper to give.

The Genl. was extremely surprised to see the disorder that seemed to run through ye working party this morning, and forseees that if a stop is not put immediately to such unsoldierlike proceedings, that they may have very dangerous consequences. The men fired this day upon one another, fired upon ye Light Infantry, and were scattered in such a manner that a few resolute people would easily have defeated them. It is, therefore, ordered and commanded that when there is any alarm of this kind, every soldier shall remain at his post till ordered to march by the proper officer. If any man presumes to detach himself and leave his platoon, the officer will make an immediate example of him.

Divine service will be performed to-morrow morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 for Bragg's, Monckton's, Artillery, Light Infantry and Rangers. And in ye afternoon at 5 for Anstruther's, Ottway's, Lascelles, Marines, and Lawrence's Grenadiers.

Grenadiers for ye redoubt Monckton. Picquet for ye left Lascelles. A subn. and 20 for ye large redoubt Bragg. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Monckton. Genls. guard Grens. of Bragg's. Provision and Provost guard, Ottaway's.

Any persons that are indebted to or have any demands upon Lieut. Mathewson, late of Lascelles' regt., are to settle ye same with Major Hussey.

Sunday, August 12th.—A return of the kill'd and wounded to be given in to-morrow at orderly time, from ye 1st to ye 11th inst., both days included.

A return to be given in at ye same time of what ammunition is wanted to compleat each regt. and corps. Provisions will be delivered to ye troops to the 17th inclusive.

Picquet for ye left Anstruther's. A subn. and 20 for ye large redoubt Lascelles. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Ottaway. Genls. guard Grens. of Ottaway's. Provost and provision guard, Ottaway.

After orders, 10 o'clock.—Two-thirds of the men of duty are to parade to-morrow at 7 o'clock; if ye weather is tolerable, are to cut brush for fascines, and will be covered by two hundred Light Infantry; they are to work till 12 o'clock; the remaining third of them to parade at two and to work till seven; those last, as ye brush will be carried near to the camp, will be only covered by a party of their own people.

Monday, Augst. 13th.—The Genl. has order'd five guineas to be given to the sentry of Ottaway's for taking an Indian alive, whose business it was to surprise some negligent sentry and assassinate him.

When a small party of Volunteers of any regiment are inclined to lay in waite during the night for ye small reconnoitring parties which ye enemy may push towards the camp, the Genl. will give them leave to try it; and if any soldier kills an Indian or takes him alive, (which is still more difficult), he shall be handsomely rewarded. Those parties should not consist of above 14 or 16 men, unless where a subn. commands, and, in that case, they may be of twenty or twenty-five men.

When the soldiers are not employed in work, they are to dress and clean themselves, so as to be under arms, and upon all occasions in the most soldierlike manner.

Each regiment and corps are to parade a man of a tent to-morrow morning at six in ye rear of Monckton's with their arms and officers in proportion to their numbers ; they are to go out for garden stuff and are to be covered by that part of the five picquets of ye line which is not upon immediate duty ; the whole to be under ye comd. of Major Morris, field-officer of ye picquet.

Grans. for ye redoubt Otway's. Picquet for ye left Monckton. Sub. and 20 for ye large redoubt Monckton. Sub. and 20 for Genl. Townshend's redoubt Anstruther's.

Genls. guard, Grens. of Lascelles. Provision and Provost guards, Otway.

Tuesday, August 14th.—Capt. Porter's companies of Grens. and Capn. Coleback's company of Marines are to hold themselves in readiness to pass over to the Island of Orleans to relieve the Grennadiers of Louisbourg in the duty there.

Grens. for ye redoubt Lascelles. Picquet for the left and the large redoubt, Bragg's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townshend's redoubt Monckton's. Genls. guard, Grens. of Anstruther's. Provisions and Provost guard, Ottaway's.

Wednesday, August 15th.—Picquet for ye large redoubt and left Otway. Subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Bragg's. Genls. guard, Grens. of Monckton. Provision and Provost guards, Otway's.

Any soldier who passes the out-sentrys on any pretence whatever, shall be brought to a Court-Martial and punished. The recruits and awkward men of each compy. to be out at exercise this afternoon.

Thursday, Augst. 16th.—As the enemies light troops are continually hovering about ye camp in hopes of surprising some small guard or some of ye sentries, it is necessary to be

extreamly vigilant on duty. The out-posts and guards in ye redoubts are never to have less than the third of their men under arms, and for an hour before day, and at least half an hour after broad day light, the whole are to be under arms.

The regiments are to give in returns to the Major of Brigade of the number of smiths, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, mynors and sawyers, in their corps.

Picquet for ye large redoubt and left, Lascelles. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt, Ottaway's. Genls. guard, Grens. of Bragg's. Provision and Provost guard, Ottaway's.

After Orders.—Grens. for ye redoubt, Monckton. Provisions to be delivered to-morrow to ye 21st.

A third of ye men of duty to parade to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock for work.

Friday, Augt. 17th.—Mr. Cameron, voluntier in ye Light Infantry, of Genl. Lascelles' regt., having distinguished himself in a remarkable manner in ye defence of a house with only a serjt., corpl. and 16 men of Lascelles' Light Infantry, against a body of savages and Cannadians greatly superior in number. The Genl. has order'd yt ye first vacant commission in ye army be given to Mr. Cameron, in acknowledg't of his good conduct and very gallant behaviour.

A flanking party of Genl. Brag's regt. command'd by a serjt. distinguished themselves upon ye same occasion, and hasten'd to the assistance of their friends with verry great spirit.

Some detachts. are to take post down this coast to prevent the enemy from getting in their harvest.

Picqt. for ye large redoubt and left, Anstruther's. Grens. for ye redoubt, Bragg's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townshend's redoubt, Lascelles.. Genls. guard, Grens. of Ottaway's. Provision and Provost guard, Ottaway's.

Saturday, Augst. 18th.—If a soldier pretends to dispute the authority of an officer of any other corps under whose command he is, and if any soldier presumes to use any indecent language to the non-commissioned officers of his own, or of any other corps, such soldiers shall be punnish'd in an exemplary manner.

The regts. and corps except the Light Infantry are to be at their alarm posts at 5 this evening.

Mr. Porter the Pay-Master-Genl. will, upon aplication, give to each regt. of ye establisht. of 700, £500 (pounds); and to the regts. of a 1000, £700 (pounds).

Divine service will be performed to-morrow at 10 o'clock in ye forenoon in ye rear of Monckton's, to the Light Infantry, Rangers, Bragg's, Monckton's and the Artillery. At 4 in ye afternoon to Lascelles, Ottaway's, Anstruther's and ye Marines.

Grens. for the redoubt, Ottaway's. Picqt. for ye large redoubt and left, Monckton. Subn. and 20 for Genl. Townshend's redoubt, Anstruther's.

A subn., serjt., corpl. and 20 men of Monckton's with a serjt. and 10 of Ottaway's to relieve ye marines at sunset, who are posted on ye lower battery on ye point; this duty to be done by ye line and ye compy. of Marines alternately.

Gens. guard, Grens. of Anstruther's. Provision and Provost guards, Ottaway's.

The remain'g effects of Capt. Fletcher, late of Ottaway's, are to be sold at ye head of that regt. to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Montmorency, Augst. 19th.—A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt, Bragg's.

This officer is only to send a serjt. and eight to the post near Capt. Hazen's on ye edge of the hill in ye morning, and is to ret'n with ye rest to camp.

Augst. 20th.—If any woman refuses to serve as a nurse in the hospital, or after being there leaves it without being

regularly dismis'd by order of the director, she shall be struck of the provision roll; and if found afterwards in any of the camps, shall be turn'd out immediately.

Montmo'y, Augs. 21st.—Two women per company will be allow'd in each camp, ye rest must be immediately sent back to ye Point of Orleans; and any woman who returns will be confined for disobedience of orders.

Augst. 22nd.—R. O.—Thos. Darby and George Everson having behav'd in a scandilous and unsoldierlike manner upon their post last night. The first by screaming out and firing his piece, and both by giving the most evident tokens of fear; it is the Col's. orders that they shall stand an hour at ye necessary house, each with a woman's cap upon his head this evening, as a small punishment for the dishonor they have brought upon the corps and their brother soldiers.

They are for the future to march in the front of all parties without a grain of powder in their pieces, where they may have the opportunity to wipe of the infamy they now lay under, and where any cowardice will be immediately punish'd in the most exemplary manner.

The com'g. officer does not suppose there is another man in the regt. who is afraid of the French or their contemptible allies; but if their should be any such, they are desir'd to give their names into the Adj't., that they may be properly posted in time of service.

Augst. 23rd.—R. O.—A serjt. and 18 voluntiers are wanted to go out to-night. The arms and ammunition to be revised at $\frac{1}{2}$ after four this afternoon.

At 5 the Quarter-Master will deliver buckshot to the officers and non-commissioned officers, and a number of cartridges to complete the pouches and cartouch boxes of each company, the serjeants giving a return of the number wanting for that purpose.

Augst. 24th.—Provisions will be delivered out to-morrow to the 29th Augst.

R. O.—A serjt., corpl. and 10 of the picqt. with the hatchet and camp colourmen with arms to attend the Quarter-Master at 3 o'clock.

Montmorency, Augst. 25th.—The out-posts and guards are to be more careful for the future in stoping all soldiers who are found attempting to slip by them.

It has been observed that fascines have been taken from the place where they were deposited by order, and that pickets have been taken out of the freezing of the redoubts, any soldier that is found guilty will be severely punished. Women are also forbid this practice.

A corporal and six men with their camp colours and five days provisions, with 2 tents, are to go over to Orleans immediately

Divine service at the same place and the same hour as last Sunday.

Augst. 26th.—The effects of Lieut. Kennedy, late of Monckton's battaln., to be sold to-morrow at 10 o'clock at ye head of said regt.

As the comdg. officer supposes that all ye officers and men are equally ready to march whenever the service requires it, he will for the future, whenever a voluntier party of any number is wanting, send those who are next for duty.

Mont'y, Augst. 27th.—Two subs. and 60 of the Highlanders are to take post under the command of Lt.-Col. Murray.

August 28th.—Provisions to be served out to-morrow to ye 2nd of Sept.

August 29th.—R. O.—A corporal of a company with the recruits and awkward men to be out to exercise this afternoon from four to five in some convenient place by the waterside.

Sept. 1st, 1759.—The surgeon is to parade all' the sick immediately, and have them ready to embark at 11 o'clock. The woemen are to be ready to embark at the same time.

Monckton's regiment is to embark this night at 9 o'clock ; the commanding officer to come to headquarters for his orders at four o'clock this afternoon.

The regiments and corps are to embark their sick and wounded, women and heavy baggage this morning at 11 o'clock. The Quarter-Masters and camp colourmen are to go down to the waterside before that time to receive their boats and take care of their baggage. N.B.—By heavy baggage is meant such only as the officers can do without for the remainder of ye campaign.

R. O.—The Lt.-Col. recommends it to the several officers to send every part of their baggage which they can possibly dispence with on ship board, that they may have as little incumbrance as possible for ye future. Whenever the regt. moves about will be appointed to receive it at the same time that the sick are embark'd.

Two boats will be appointed at 9 o'clock this evening for each regiment: one to take the baggage that will not be absolutely necessary on board the transport appointed for the regiments and corps ; the other to carry the necessary heavy baggage to Point Levy. The Quarter-Masters and camp colourmen to attend at the beach, their to receive their instructions from the Quarter-Master Genl.

The picquets of the line to lay in the front of the camp in such a manner as the Brigadier of the day shall direct. The field-officer to post them, except a subn. and 20 of Monckton's who are to relieve that part of the picquet advanced on the left, at the usual hour. The pickets not to go out till 12 o'clock.

R. O.—As it is to be hop'd that ye enemy will attack us in our post, and as every advantage may be expected from such an attack if the troops are alert in getting to their alarm posts.

It is Col. Hale's orders that neither officer nor soldier put of their shoes, coats, or any part of their cloaths while they

remain in their camp. The bell tents and drums, except one, are to be sent of this night. Every man is to load with two balls, and to have their arms with them in their tents, taking particular care to keep them dry and prevent accidents.

9 at Night.—The tents of every company are to be struck at half an hour after one, and every thing is to be remov'd, that may give any appearance of the regiments being on the ground.

The Grenadiers and Battallion companies are to march into the redoubts according to their former order—carrying their tents, blankets, knapsacks, &c., with them, and are to keep themselves carefully concealed.

The comg. officers of companies will take care yt this motion is made with as little noise and as much dispatch as possible.

Sunday, Sept. 2nd.—The tents of all the corps are to be struck this even'g when dark, and carried down at 8 o'clock to the boats on the beach under Anstruther's regt. Their will be boats assign'd to each corps to carry them off; these boats must be unloaded at Point Levi before high water, yt they may return with ye ebb. A proper officer will attend them.

The troops will march to-morrow morning and embark for Point Levi; the signal for yr moving will be the burning of a barn before Brigr. Townshend's house. Those detachs. that occupy houses are, when they evacuate ym, to leave small parties, which is to set them on fire, and then join ye main body.

Bragg's regt. to march first, and will be directed by Brigr. Townshend's; Lascelles next, then Anstruther's, and lastly, Ottaway's. These three regts. are to take the road behind Anstruther's camp; the Howitzers to be carried down with Lascelles.

Col. How's Light Infantry will form the rear guard of the whole according to the particular instruct's given him.

When the troops are drawn up on ye beach, they are to leave an between Lascelles and Anstruther's for ye Light Infantry.

The regts. are to repair to their alarm posts at 12 o'clock to-night; they are to conceal themselves entirely after daylight, so as to try to induce the enemy to attack them. They are to observe this direction to ye very moment the signall is made. As Ottaway's regt. have the large redoubt and ye Grens. redoubt in their alarm posts, they are to send a picquet to the former and ye Grens. to the latter, immediately after dusk.

Lascelles' regt. is to send, as soon as it is dark, a subn. and 20 to the lower battery; this officer is to conceal his people after day light, and to join his regt. when he perceives they are on yr march to the beach. No fires to be made by the men in their alarm posts; all dogs to be sent off with ye tents. Provision guard, Lascelles; they are to join ye officer posted on the battery in ye morning when he marches to his regt. Provost guard, Ottaway's, to march and embark with ye regt.

Anstruther's Grens. continue on the Genls. guard. The party on the right to prevent stragling, are to return to camp at dusk. Loose boards which have been used in the camp, are to be burnt, but no fires to be seen at midnight.

Sept. 3rd, 1759.—Proper guards must be placed in ye front and on the flanks of the new camp.

The whole body of Light Infantry are to receive their orders from Col. Howe. The detachs. of Light Infantry that composed Capt. Cardin's (Carden's) company are to join their respective corps.

Sept. 4th.—The Light Infantry, Brag's, Ottaway's, Lascelles, Anstruther's, Louisbourg Grens. and Monckton's Grens., are to march to-morrow at 4 in the afternoon; they are to receive their orders from Brigr. Murray. The part of those corps that are to remain, are to encamp on the ground occupied by the Louisbourg Grens.

On board the Southerland, Friday, Sept. 7th.—Brigr. Monckton's Brigade consists of the bats. of Amherst, Lawrences and Kennedy's.

Brigr. Townshend's Brigade—Brag's, Lascelles, and the Highlanders.

Brigr. Murrey's Brigade—Ottaway's, Anstruther's, and the Grens. of Louisbourg.

When the army is form'd in 2 lines, the second Brigade makes the second line.

When the army is in a single line, every regiment or corps is to have a fourth part in reserve, about 200 paces in ye rear. When a Brigade or Battalion is in order of battle in ye neighbourhood of any house, copse or strong ground, either in his front or upon his flank, care must be taken to throw a detach. into it.

The Light Infantry have no fixt post in the order of battle, they will be thrown upon one or other of the wings, with a view to take the enemy's flank or rear if occasion offer'd.

The Genl. is too well acquainted with the valour and good inclination of the troop to doubt their behaviour; they know the enemy they have to deal with—irregular, cowardly and cruel. A little vigilance, however, is necessary to prevent surprises; the corps must keep together, must not disperse and wander about the country; the enemy will soon find that the artillery and musketry of this chosen body is sufficiently formidable. When the coast has been examined and the best landing place is fixt upon, the troops will be ordered to disembark perhaps this night tide.

The five following battalions are to hold themselves in readiness to go into ye flat-bottomed boats, 50 in each boat, besides officers, viz.: Amherst's, Kennedy's, Ottaway's, Anstruther's, and Col. Murray's corps of Grens.

DISTRIBUTION OF YE FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS.

Amherst's	6
Kennedy's	4
Ottaway's	8
Anstruther's.....	6
Murray's Grens.....	6
Total.....	30

If there be more men in any corps than these boats can hold, according to the regulation of 50 to a boat, they are to remain in the ships till further orders from Brigr.-Genl. Monckton, who has Brigr.-Genl. Murrey under him.

One hundred of the Light Infantry under Major Hussey's command, from on board the Southerland, will be put in each of the armed vessels when Brigr. Monckton's corps moves.

It is intended that the Hunter sloop, the armed sloops, the floating batteries shall accompany the flat-bottomed boats when they take ye troops on board.

The troops ordered for embarkation are to carry two day's provisions with them, which they are to receive immedi'y.

At anchor at Cape Rouge, 8th Sept.—The Laurel transport, with ye Royal American Batn. on board, and the Eden and Mary with ye Light Infantry, are to proceed with the next tide under the convoy of ye Hunter sloop opposite to ye Pointe-aux-Trembles and come to an anchor there; two long boats with ye short 12-pounders on board, are to go with these vessels to increase the number of their boats, and to enable the commandg. officer to put on an appearance of intending to land at that point; the commander will receive further instructions from ye Genl.

The five battallions are to embark in the flat-bottom'd boats, so as to be in readiness to put off with the first of the morning's flood. Capt. Shad will be so good to conduct

them so as to arrive at the landing place about an hour and a-half before high water. If ye two floating batteries cannot keep up, Capt. Shad will order some of ye best rowing boats to take them in tow.

When Col. Young perceives that Brigr. Monckton's corps is landed, he will fall down opposite to ye place, and endeavour that his people and the Light Infantry may be put on shore at low water if it can be done.

The Ann Elizabeth with Bragg's regt. on board, and the Ward with Lascelles, are to fall up after ye flat-bottom'd boats and anchor opposite to ye landing place, so that ye flat-bottom'd boats may endeavour to land them the same time, or if yt cannot be done, at low water.

The debarcation of these troops and those under Col. Young is to be directed by Genl. Townshend.

The rest of the troops will fall up and join the army ye next flood. The King's Commissaries are on board the Employment Transport which has provisions on board.

The Adventure transport is to be converted into an hospital ship, and will be distinguished by hoisting colours at her fore-top-mast-head.

12th Sept., At anchor at Cape Rouge.—The troops on shore, except ye Light Infantry and Americans, are to be upon ye beach to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock in readiness to reembark. The Light Infantry and Americans will embark at eight o'clock. The detachts. of Artillery are to be put on board the armed sloops this day.

The troops are to hold themselves in readiness to land and attack ye enemy, as the Leostaff and ye Squirrel, frigates, are order'd to follow the flat-bottom'd boats; the troops belonging to these ships are to remain in them.

DISTRIBUTION OF YE FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS TO EMBARK TROOPS.

Sterling Castle.....	2	{	To take in 50 men each of Bragg's regt. out of ye Ann Elizabeth transport instead of Amherst's.
Dublin.....	3		
Alcide.....	1		
Pembroke	4	{	To take in Kennedy's out of ye Emploint trans't.
Vanguard.....	4		
Trident	4	{	To take in Col Howe's corps of Light Infantry out of ye Eden and Mary trans't.
Centurion	2		
Shrewsbury.....	4	{	To take in Anstruther's out of ye George.
Medway	2		
Captain.....	4	{	To take in Lascelles' regt. in 5 boats out of ye Ward, and fifty of ye Royal Am'n Grens. in ye sixth boat.

The remains to be taken into the boats of ye fleet, two hundred Highlanders of which Capt. Leslie's schooner takes 50 from ye Ann Elizabeth. The remaining 150 Highlanders in the Ward transport will be taken in by the following boats :

Sutherland's long boat.....	40
Alcide's do.	40
Medway do.	40
Admiral's flat-boat.....	15
Sutherland's cutter.....	15

Total..... 150

SHIPS THAT CARRY TROOPS IMMEDIATELY AFTER YE FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS.

Leostaff, Frigate.....	300 of Amherst Regt.
Squirrel.....	240 of Louisbourg Grenads.
Sea Horse.....	250 Highlanders.
Hunter, Sloop.....	120 do.
Three Armed Sloops.....	200 of Light Infantry.
Laurel, Transport.....	400 Royal Americans.
Adventure, Transport.....	400 Otway's.
Ordinance Vessel with tools and Artillery men.	

150 Highlanders to be removed from the George, transport, into the Sea Horse, frigate. 100 Highlanders to be removed

from ye Ann Elizabeth, transport, into ye Sea Horse to-morrow morning after the reembarkation of the first body of troops from Brigar. Monckton's corps.

ORDER OF THE TROOPS IN YE LINE OF BOATS.

No. of Boats.

8.....	1st Light Infanndry lead.
6.....	2. Bragg's Regt.
4.....	3. Kennedy's.
5.....	4. Lascelles.
6.....	5. Anstruther's.
1.....	Flat, and the Men-of-War's boats
—	detachd. of Highlanders and ye
Total, 30 Flat-Bottom'd.	American Grens.

Capt. Shad has review'd the Genls. directions in respect to ye order in w^{ch} ye troop move and are to land, and no officer must attempt to make the least alteration or interfere with Capt. Shad's particular province, least as ye boats move in ye night there be confusion and disorder among them.

The troops will go into ye boats about 9 o'clock to-morrow night, or when it is pretty near high water; but the Naval officers commandg. ye different divisions of boats will apprise them of ye fittest time to land; as their will be a necessity for remaining some part of the night in the boats, the officers will provide accordingly, and the soldiers shall have a gill of rum extraordinary mixed with their water.

Arms, ammunition, and 2 days' provision, with their rum and water, is all ye soldiers are to take in ye boats. Their ships, with their blankets, tents, necessarys, and so forth, will soon be up.

SIGNALS.

1st. For the flat-bottom'd boats with ye troops on board to rendezvous a breast of the Sutherland, between her and ye South Skore, keeping near. 1 light in ye Sutherland's main-top-mast shrouds.

2nd. When they are to drop away from ye Sutherland, she will shew two lights in the main-top-mast shrouds, one over the other.

The men are to be quite silent, and when they are about to land, must not upon any account, fire out of ye boats.

The officers of ye Navy are not to be interrupted in their part of duty ; they will receive their orders from ye officer appoint'd to superintend the whole, to whom they are answerable.

Officers of Artillery and detachmts. of gunners are put on board the armed sloops to regulate their fire, that in ye hurry our troops may not be hurt by our Artillery. Capt. York and ye officers will be particularly careful to distinguish the enemy and to point their fire against them.

The frigates will not fire till broad day light, so that no mistake can be made. The officers commanding the floating batteries will receive particular orders from the Genl. The troops to be supplied to-morrow with provisions to the 14th.

Wednesday, Sept. 12th, Cape Rouge.—The enemies' post is now divided ; great scarcity of provisions in their camp ; a universal discontent among the Canadians ; the second officer in command is gone to Montreal or St. John's, which gives reason to think that Genl. Amherst is advancing into the colony.

A vigorous blow struck at this juncture may determine the fate of Canada. Our troops below are ready to join, as all the light artillery and tools are embarked at the Point Levy, and the troops will land where the French least expect it. The first body that gets on shore is to march directly to ye enemy, and drive ym from any little post they may occupy ; the officers must be careful that the succeeding do not by any mistake, fire on those who go on before them. The battallions must form upon the upper ground with expedition and be ready to charge whatever presents itself.

When the artillery and troops are landed, a corps will be left to secure the landing place while the rest march on and endeavour to bring the French and Canadians to battle.

The officers and men will remember what their country expects from them, and what a determined body of soldiers inured to war are capable of doing against five weak French bats. mingled with disorderly peasantry. The soldiers must be attentive and obedient to ye officers and resolute in ye execution of their duty.

Camp before Quebeck, Friday, 14th Sept.—The Genl. officers remaining fit to act take ye earliest opportunity to express ye praise which is due to the conduct and bravery of ye troops; and ye victory which attended it sufficiently proves ye superiority which this army has over any number of such troops as they engag'd yesterday. They wish the person who lately command'd them had survived so glorious a day, and had this day been able to give the troops their just encomium. The fatigues which the troops will be oblig'd to undergo to reap the advantage of this victory, will be supported with a true spirit, as this seems to be the period which will determine in all probability our American labours.

The troops are to receive a gill of rum per day, and will receive fresh provisions the day after to-morrow.

The regts. and corps to give in returns of ye killed and wounded yesterday and ye strength of their corps. The pioneers of the different regts. to bury ye dead; the corps are to send all their tools not immed'y in use to the Artillery park. All French papers or letters found are desir'd to be sent to headquarters. No soldier to presume to strole beyond the out-posts. Arms that cannot be drawn are to be fired into the swamp near headquarters. The Admiral has promised ye continuance of all ye assistance which ye Naval service can spare to ease ye troops of ye fatigues which ye further operations will require of us. Genl. Townshend has ye satisfaction to acquaint the troops yt Genl. Monckton's wound is not dangerous.

After Orders, 6 o'clock.—Col. Burton, Col. Frazer, Col. Welch, are order'd by Genl. Townshend to act as Brigr. Generals.

The Army Brigaded as follows :

1st Brigade.—Louisbourg Grens. and Monckton's battaln. incorporated. Webb's and Lawrence's commanded by Brigr. Burton.

2nd Brigade.—Amherst's, Kennedy's, Anstruther's, and Frazer's, commanded by Brigr. Frazer.

3rd Brigade.—Bragg's, Otway's, Lascelles', commanded by Brigadier Welch.

The above disposition of ye troops is made for ye present, which after ye loss of so many valuable officers appears to him on whom ye command has devolved, and the officers who are now to act as Brigadrs. as the best, for ye good of the service ; and he trusts yt no regt. will think itself aggrieved in point of rank, as the present state of ye regts. would not admit of making the rank of ye regiments. the first consideration in forming ye Brigades.

Camp before Quebeck, Sept. 17th.—Complaints having been made that great disorders have been already committed in ye neighbourhood of ye camp by ye soldiers which has oblidg'd ye country people who were coming in with fresh provisions to return, Genl. Townshend takes the earliest occasion of declaring to the troops that whilst he has ye honour to command ym, he thinks it his duty to indulge them in no acts of licentiousness, the only circumstance which can sully the glory they have acquired, and prolong the reduction of this country, he has determined to preserve ye same good discipline kept up by their late Genl. and like him to grant every proper indulgences which the good of ye service and good discipline dictates.

Camp before Quebeck, Tuesday, 18th Sept., 1759.—The capital of Canada having this day surrendered to His Brittanic Majesty's arms upon terms honourable to a victorious army, all acts of violence, pillage and cruelty are strictly forbid.

The garrison to have ye honours of war, the inhabitants to lay down their arms, and are, by the capitulation, thereupon entitled to His Majesty's protection; the soldiers aught, therefore, to consider that Quebec belongs now to His Brittanic Majesty and not to ye French King; that it may be a garrison to ye troops and must be preserved for that view; that its early submission, even before a gun was fired against it, has sav'd the troops from much fatigue and perhaps illness; that ye submission of the whole colony upon this occasion may depend upon the behaviour of the soldiers; that our supplies this winter will be effected by it, it is consequently ye highest offence against the King's service to infringe an order, which by ye articles of war, is death. After this warning no person can expect mercy upon condition before a Court Martial. This order to be read at ye head of each company.

FORM OF TAKING POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

The gates to be taken possession off by Lieut.-Col. Murray and 8 companies of Grenadrs., after which the hour to be appointed when ye army shall march in.

Fifty of ye artillery, officers in proportion, one field piece with a lighted match following them, will march to ye Grand Parade, followed by the command'g officer and his party, sent to take possession of ye town, to whom all keys of Forts will be delivered, from which party officers guards will immediately be sent to take possession of all Forts and outlets from ye town, commissaries of stores and provisions, with each a party must be put in possession by like officers of ye garrison of all artillery stores, provisions, &c., for His Majesty's services. Abstracts of which they are to deliver, signed to ye English commissary, that nothing be concealed or embezzled; during this time the command'g officer of Artillery will fix the Union Flag of Great Britain at ye most conspicuous place of ye garrison.

The flag gun will be left upon ye parade fronting the main guard.

L'auteur de ce journal était le père de l'honorable J. A. Panet, qui fut Président de la Chambre d'Assemblée du Bas-Canada. Ce MS fait partie du cahier relié, collectionné pour la *Société Littéraire et Historique de Québec*, par G. B. Faribault, Ecuyer, Président de la Société. Le même cahier contient le journal de M. Fraser, 1759 ; ceux de S. Sanguinet, 1775 ; de Badeaux, 1775 ; de Finlay, 1775, publiés par la Société.

J. M. LEMOINE.

SIÈGE DE QUÉBEC EN 1759.

[*Journal Précis de ce qui s'est passé de plus intéressant en Canada, depuis la nouvelle de la flotte de M. CANON, tenu par M. JEAN CLAUDE PANET, ancien Notaire de Québec.*]

10 mai 1759—A sept heures du soir, il se répandit à Québec un bruit que M. de Bougainville était arrivé : cela était vrai. Il débarqua effectivement chez M. de Bienne, garde-magasin, envoya chercher M. l'Intendant chez M. Péan, eut une conférence avec lui et ne débita aucune nouvelle, sinon qu'on apprendrait de grands événements.

M. de Bougainville était embarqué dans la frégate *La Chézine*, capitaine Duclos, détachée de la flotte de M. Canon, à deux cents lieues de France.

14 mai—La dite frégate mouilla en rade.

15—Arriva le sieur Dinel, second de M. Canon, commandant la frégate *Le Machaux*, que je conduisis chez le munitionnaire. A son arrivée, il nous annonça l'heureuse arrivée de la flotte de M. Canon, dont partie à l'île aux Coudres, partie au Pot à l'Eau-de-vie, à l'exception de trois bâtiments dont ils étaient inquiets et qu'ils avaient vu donner dans le Golfe, qui étaient : le *Duc de Fronsac*, le *Rameau* et la *Nouvelle Rochelle*. Vous ne pouvez douter de la joie que cette nouvelle nous donna.

20—Cette flotte arriva à bon port, à l'exception des trois ci-dessus. Ces navires au nombre de trois frégates et quinze marchands (navires) ne nous ont apporté

qu'environ neuf à dix mille quarts de farine, autant de lard, mais beaucoup de boissons et marchandises sèches pour le munitionnaire ; les pacotilles particulières les plus fortes ont été celles de M. Monnier et Lez, et Martin, en vins et eau-de-vie.

28—Arriva le *Duc de Fronsac* richement chargé et dont on désespérait.

29—Arriva Dufy Charest, commandant la frégate le *Soleil Royal*, de Bayonne, chargé en farine, pois, bled-d'Inde et eau-de-vie.

1er juin—Arriva l'*Atalante*, frégate armée à Rochefort avec la flûte la *Marie*, et la frégate la *Pomone*, de Brest, avec la *Pie* ; le tout chargé de munitions de guerre.

Par toutes les gazettes et les dépositions des prisonniers faits du côté des pays d'en Haut, nous fûmes certains que nous serions attaqués, et que le siège de Québec était décidé.

6—Je parlai au capitaine de la flûte la *Marie*, qui confirma notre idée, ayant rapporté qu'en passant au nord de St. Barnabé (île St. Barnabé), il avait vu sept gros vaisseaux mouillés, qui étaient vers le Sud, quoique le vent fût bon. On se flatta en vain que c'était la flotte venant des Iles, nous ne sûmes que trop vite que c'était la première division (de celle) des Anglais qui était devant pour intercepter les secours de Québec.

7—Nous eûmes avis par M. Aubert qu'il y avait sept vaisseaux anglais mouillés à St. Barnabé.

8—M. de Léry, détaché pour aller à Kamouraska, nous annonça que les sauvages avaient assuré qu'il y avait plus de soixante voiles.

A la fin de mai, M. de Montcalm arriva à Québec ; son arrivée nous annonça la certitude d'un siège. M. le général (c'est sans doute le général de Lévis) ne tarda point à le suivre. Depuis la fin de Mai jusqu'à la fin de Juin on a fait des travaux considérables à Québec. On a garni toutes les

batteries ; on en a établi une au Palais ; on a fait des retranchements considérables à Beauport, depuis le Saut Montmorency jusqu'au passage de la Petite Rivière, sur laquelle on a établi un pont de bateaux, et où sont campés cinq bataillons de troupes réglées, avec (celles de) la Colonie et la Milice.

Tous les navires, à l'exception des frégates et flûtes du Roy, furent désarmés et destinés à faire des brûlots. La flotte de M. Canon montera et sera conduite à bon port à Ste. Anne de Batiscan, ainsi que le *St. Augustin de Bilbao*, et l'*Atalante*, par M. Vogorties ; la flûte *La Pie*, par M. Sauran, et le *Duc de Fronsac*, auprès du Richelieu.

On construit deux bateaux, armés de quatre canons de 24, appelés "tracassiers," sept bateaux montés d'un canon de 24, et une batterie flottante de l'invention de M. Gayot, montée de douze pièces de canon, dont quatre de 24, quatre de 18, et quatre de 12. Tous ces ouvrages, ainsi que les brûlots et grande quantité de cajeux, seront prêts avant que l'ennemi se soit trouvé devant la ville.

Nous apprîmes que les Anglais avaient fait leur descente à l'Isle aux Coudres, et s'y étaient établis.

9—Il s'est fait un détachement d'environ 60 sauvages Abénakis, et de 60 Canadiens, commandés par M. de Niverville ; le sieur Desrivières, qui arrivait de France, fut avec lui en qualité de volontaire.

Les sauvages s'amusèrent à l'Isle d'Orléans à manger des bœufs et des moutons qu'on y avait laissés : l'Isle d'Orléans ayant été abandonnée avec une précipitation qui ne fait pas honneur à celui qui était chargé de ce faire. Il en fut de même de la côte du Sud depuis la Rivière-du-Loup jusqu'à la Pointe Lévy.

Le sieur Desrivières, qui ne voulait point revenir sans rien faire, se détacha avec sept Canadiens de l'Isle au Coudres, qui s'étaient réfugiés à St. Joachim, et s'en fut dans l'Isle, où il se mit en embuscade.

10—Ils ont pris trois jennes gens, dont un petit fils du commandant de la flotte des sept gros vaisseaux ; un garde-marine et un autre officier passant à cheval par leur ambuscade pour aller placer le pavillon anglais sur une éminence, qui eurent leur chevaux tués sous eux et furent faits prisonniers.

12—Ces trois jeunes gens furent amenés à Québec, dont, le petit fils du commandant ayant été tiré à part, se trouva parler bon français.

Ils furent interrogés, et par leurs dépositions ils nous annoncèrent le siège de Québec ; qu'ils devaient avoir vingt-cinq vaisseaux de ligne, douze frégates, et deux cents bâtimens de transport ; qu'ils devaient avoir vingt mille hommes de descente : qu'on regardait comme sâre la prise de Québec, pensant que toutes nos réglées (troupes réglées) étaient à Carillon, où elles seraient battues par trois mille hommes qui devaient se joindre à la flotte ; et ils comptaient cette opération déjà faite.

Ces jeunes gens furent traités honorablement pendant sept à huit jours à Québec, et ensuite on les envoya avec distinction aux Trois-Rivières. Ils louèrent l'adresse des Canadiens d'avoir tué leurs chevaux sans leur avoir fait de mal.

14—Nous apprîmes qu'ils (les Anglais) avaient voulu descendre deux berges à la Baie St. Paul, qui avaient été repoussées par les habitants.

Depuis le 14 jusqu'au 20 juin, il fut fait différents préparatifs pour recevoir les ennemis dont nous avions appris que plus de soixante voiles avaient fait la traverse.

21—Trois frégates parurent à la vue de Québec, et mouillèrent à la vue de l'anse du Fort et au Trou (Trou de St. Patrice, Ile d'Orléans).

24—Gros nord-est ; il s'est perdu un gros bâtiment sur la batture proche l'Anse du Fort ; mais ils ont sauvé la

cargaison. Sept autres petits bâtiments de transport échouèrent dans le Trou, dont la majeure partie perdue. Il est à observer que les officiers anglais ont mouillé leurs gros vaisseaux où nous avons coutume de mouiller des vaisseaux marchands ; étant tous mouillés au sud de la Pointe de Lévy vis-à-vis de l'église jusqu'à la batture de Beaumont.

“ Placard de par Son Excellence James Wolfe, Major-Général d'Infanterie, Commandant en chef des Troupes de Sa Majesté Britannique sur la Rivière St. Laurent :

“ Le Roy mon maître, justement irrité contre la France, a résolu d'en rabattre la fierté, et de venger les insultes faites aux Colonies Anglaises ; s'est aussi déterminé à envoyer un armement formidable de mer et de terre que les habitants voient avancer jusques dans le centre de leur pays. Il a pour but de priver la Couronne de France des établissements les plus considérables dont elle jouit dans le Nord de l'Amérique.

“ C'est à cet effet qu'il lui a plu de m'envoyer dans ce pays à la tête de l'armée redoutable actuellement sous mes ordres. Les laboureurs, colons et paysans, les femmes, les enfants, ni les ministres sacrés de la religion ne sont point l'objet du ressentiment du Roi de la Grande-Bretagne ; ce n'est pas contre eux qu'il élève son bras ; il prévoit leurs calamités, plaint leur sort, et leur tend une main secourable.

“ Il est permis aux habitants de venir dans leurs familles, dans leurs habitations. Je leur promets ma protection et je les assure qu'ils pourront, sans craindre les moindres molestations, y jouir de leurs biens, suivre le culte de leurs religions ; en un mot, jouir au milieu de la guerre de toutes les douceurs de la paix : pourvu qu'ils s'engagent à ne prendre directement ni indirectement aucune part à une dispute qui ne regarde que les deux couronnes. Si, au contraire, un entêtement déplacé et une valeur imprudente e inutile leur fait prendre les armes, qu'ils s'attendent à souffrir tout ce que la guerre offre de plus cruel. Il leur est aisé de se représenter à quel excès se porte la fureur d'un soldat

effréné ; nos ordres seuls peuvent en arrêter le cours, et c'est aux Canadiens, par leur conduite, à se procurer cet avantage. Ils ne peuvent ignorer leur situation présente ; une flotte formidable bouche le passage au secours dont ils pourraient se flatter du côté de l'Europe, et une armée nombreuse les presse du côté du Continent. Le parti qu'ils ont à prendre ne paraît pas douteux ; que peuvent-ils attendre d'une vaine et aveugle opposition ? Qu'ils en soient eux-mêmes les juges. Les cruautés inouïes que les Français ont exercées contre les sujets de la Grande-Bretagne établis dans l'Amérique pourraient servir d'excuses aux représailles les plus sévères ; mais l'Anglais réprouve une barbare méthode. Leur religion ne prêche que l'humanité, et son cœur en suit avec plaisir le précepte.

“ Si la folle espérance de nous repousser avec succès porte les Canadiens à refuser la neutralité que je leur propose et leur donne la présomption de paraître les armes à la main, ils n'auront sujet de s'en prendre qu'à eux-mêmes lorsqu'ils gémiront sous le poids de la misère à laquelle ils se seront exposés par leur propres choix. Il sera trop tard de regretter les efforts inutiles de leur valeur martiale lorsque pendant l'hiver ils verront périr de famine, etc., tout ce qu'ils ont de plus cher. Quant à moi, je n'aurai rien à me reprocher. Les droits de la guerre sont connus, et l'entêtement d'un ennemi fournit les moyens dont on se sert pour le mettre à la raison.

“ Il est permis aux habitants du Canada de choisir ; ils voient d'un côté l'Angleterre qui leur tend une main puissante et secourable ; son exactitude à remplir ses engagements, et comme elle s'offre à maintenir les habitants dans leurs droits et leurs possessions. De l'autre côté, la France, incapable de supporter ce peuple, abandonner leur cause dans le moment le plus critique, et si pendant la guerre elle leur a envoyé des troupes, à quoi leur ont-elles servi ? A leur faire sentir avec plus d'amertume le poids d'une main qui les

opprime au lieu de les secourir. Que les Canadiens consultent leur prudence ; leur sort dépend de leur choix.

“ Donné à notre Quartier Général, à la Paroisse St. Laurent, Isle d’Orléans, le 27^e juin 1759.”

Depuis le 27 jusqu’au 29, il se fit différents préparatifs pour envoyer sept brûlots, dont trois gros vaisseaux marchands, et les autres goëlettes et bateaux. Le commandant des brûlots, le sieur Oclouches, commandait le navire marchand *l’Américain*. Le même jour, il fut décidé par un Conseil que le sieur Oclouches irait brûler ou faire chasser les trois frégates qui étaient d’avant garde, et que les autres, après qu’elles auraient levé l’ancre, iraient mettre le feu à la flotte de soixante voiles qui était mouillée sur trois lignes au-dessus du Trou (le Trou de St. Patrice.)

Le projet était beau, mais bien mal exécuté. Le sieur Oclouches mit le feu après avoir dépassé la Pointe Levy, au sud d’icelle, et les trois frégates étaient mouillées au nord ; elles appareillèrent pourtant et furent prendre son brûlôt qu’elles échouèrent sur Beaumont.

Des six autres, il n’y en eurent que quatre qui mirent le feu entre les deux pointes, dont le sieur Dubois le meilleur,—qui mit le feu au premier et qui sauta,—les deux autres le mirent à la vue de Québec, de sorte que les Anglais qui furent, dans le commencement, consternés, criaient hurrah ! et se moquaient de nos opérations.

30—Les ennemis parurent à la vue de Québec et mouillèrent deux frégates et un bateau dans le bassin (le port) hors de portée du canon. Il est bon d’observer que, depuis l’arrivée de la flotte anglaise, chacun fut à son département, et la compagnie de réserve ne fut point oubliée.

1^{er} Juillet.—Les Anglais députèrent un officier dans un canot de la frégate, qui fut arrêté au milieu du bassin par deux canots qui furent au devant de lui. Ils leur remirent une lettre par laquelle ils donnaient avis qu’ils avaient pris

plusieurs dames acadiennes à Miramichi, dont madame Pomeray, madame St. Villemin étaient du nombre, ainsi que madame Beaumont, sa fille et sa bru, qu'ils avaient renvoyées et qu'ils étaient prêts de renvoyer les autres, et s'informèrent des trois prisonniers de l'île aux Coudres.

Le même jour, le Chevalier Le Mercier fut chargé de la réponse qu'il porta à bord de la première frégate qui avait été envoyée au devant de lui. Elle contenait, que M. le général ne doutait point de la politesse de l'Amiral pour les dames ; qu'il le remerciait ; qu'il avait traité les prisonniers avec distinction, et qu'aussitôt que l'Amiral aurait la bonté de l'informer de son départ, qu'il les lui renverrait.

Il est à observer que les Anglais s'étaient emparés de l'Isle d'Orléans, où ils paraissaient avoir fait leur descente générale, et s'y campèrent. Le même jour nous apprîmes que M. de Léry, qui avait été détaché pour faire évacuer les habitants de la côte du sud, avait été surpris avec ses habitants par des Anglais qui étaient descendus à Beaumont ; malgré leur surprise, ils se jetèrent sur leurs armes, tuèrent deux Anglais et se sauvèrent. Nous n'avons perdu que deux hommes qu'on ignore s'ils sont tués ou prisonniers. M. de Léry a perdu son épée et plusieurs papiers qu'il avait étalés sur une table.

Depuis le 20 juin jusqu'au 1er juillet il nous est descendu environ 300 Outaouais, et 400 Iroquois et Abénaquis.

Sur la nouvelle de la descente des Anglais à Beaumont, M. Charest, zélé patriote, demanda à M. le Général du monde pour aller au devant des Anglais, et empêcher leur établissement à la Pointe-Lévy. On lui fit réponse qu'il pouvait y aller s'il le jugeait à propos. Il y fut avec environ vingt habitants de la Pointe-Lévy ; il fut fort surpris en arrivant à son manoir d'y voir des Anglais sur le grand chemin, qu'il prit d'abord pour des habitants. Il ne se déconcerta point ; quoiqu'il vît environ quatre cents hommes, il se rallia avec environ quarante hommes, firent feu sur eux

et en tuèrent dix sans perdre un seul homme. Il se replia dans les bois, envoya demander des balles et de la poudre ; on lui en envoya en bref ; il fit une petite fusillade et fut obligé de se replier le même jour. Les Anglais qui paraissaient avec toutes leurs forces à l'île d'Orléans n'avaient pas encore mis à la Pointe-Lévy trois mille hommes. M. Charest ne demandait que mille à douze cents hommes pour empêcher leur établissement. Ses demandes réitérées furent nulles.

3—Il y fut avec environ trente habitants de la Pointe-Lévy et le sieur Legris, volontaire, et trente sauvages abénaquis. Ils firent coup ; en tuèrent environ trente. Les sauvages rapportèrent huit chevelures et amenèrent un prisonnier. Les sauvages, par (manque de) prudence, perdirent quatre hommes en s'en revenant dans le chemin du Roy où il y avait plus de——hommes en bataille.

Le même jour, il était décidé dans le Conseil qu'il partirait la nuit quinze cents hommes pour la Pointe-Lévy, mais ce malheureux prisonnier dérangerait par sa déposition ce projet dont nous craignons les suites fâcheuses.

Le prisonnier déposa qu'ils avaient environ mille hommes de troupes réglées et que la même nuit ils devaient faire leur descente à Beauport.

Tout le camp ainsi que la ville retourna, en conséquence, au bivouac toute la nuit ; rien ne se trouva si faux.

4—On s'aperçut d'un grand mouvement dans la flotte, pendant la nuit, et il se fit un grand transport de la Pointe Lévy à l'Isle d'Orléans.

Le sieur Charest proposa en conséquence d'aller à la découverte ; il y fut effectivement la nuit du 4 au 5, avec le sieur Legris et douze habitants ; il en revint le 5, et rapporta que le camp de la Pointe-Lévy, établi entre le moulin et l'église, était presque évacué ; qu'il n'y avait que quelques postes avancés et qu'il pouvait y avoir au plus 800 hommes.

Il demanda du monde inutilement, ou la liberté d'en prendre de bonne volonté, on ne voulut point lui en accorder. Pour preuve de sa mission, il prit et apporta avec le sieur Legris, quatre havre-sacs du camp ennemi.

5—On s'aperçu à la ville que les ennemis faisaient des établissements considérables, malgré le peu de monde qu'ils avaient, et qui n'était point interrompu. On vint rapporter que les sauvages outaouais y furent mais sans succès, au nombre de 100, ayant trouvé des forces considérables, et ayant tué seulement quelques Anglais.

6 et 7—Ces ouvrages continuèrent, et on vit clairement qu'ils établissaient une batterie à la Citière, vis-à-vis le château, de douze pièces de canon et de 7 mortiers de 10 à 13 pouces, et un retranchement au-dessus, avec fossés et palissades pour contenir 200 hommes. Le 7, la nuit, le sieur Charest fut de nouveau à la découverte. Le 8 il rapporta qu'il avait vu le commencement de ces ouvrages de près; qu'il pouvait y avoir environ 300 travailleurs et 500 hommes armés pour les soutenir.

Un Anglais ci-devant pris à Chouagen, et qui avait servi un officier anglais chez Chalou, profita d'une pirogue étant au bord de l'eau, et étant en sentinelle, dit à son camarade qu'il allait quérir du poisson dans les pêches, et comme on s'aperçut qu'il voulait désertir, deux canots furent au devant de lui et le regurent. Il déposa qu'il n'y avait qu'environ 800 hommes à la Pointe-Lévy; qu'on venait d'y charroyer du canon, et que deux régiments "Royal Américain" qui avaient été mis à terre à la Pointe-Lévy, n'avaient voulu ni travailler ni se battre, disant qu'ils n'avaient point été payés depuis treize mois, qu'on leur avait dit qu'on ne les transportait en Canada que pour leur donner des établissements; qu'il devait se faire une descente de 1500 hommes à St. Joachim, qui devaient venir par les bois, lesquels se joindraient au gros de l'armée qui devait demeurer à Beauport; que les Anglais qui n'étaient que 10,000, attendaient de la Martinique 6,000 de renfort.

On vit activement les berges se ranger à la vue de l'Ange-Gardien, avec deux batteries qu'ils avaient fait mouiller dans le chenal au Nord. Ils avaient quatre gros bâtiments pour favoriser leur attaque ; qui tirèrent sans aucun succès pendant quatre heures.

On fit plusieurs décharges de coup de canon et de bombes sur les travaux de la Pointe Lévy, mais je crois, assez inutiles.

Le même jour, on s'aperçut que les Anglais tentaient une descente par le Sault de Montmorency, à marée basse. Les sauvages outaouais s'y portèrent de bonne volonté au nombre de 200, avec quelques Canadiens. Il se présenta un détachement de 100 hommes anglais qui furent presque détruits ; ils (les Anglais) se replièrent sur 300 hommes qui furent fusillés par les sauvages où ils (les Anglais) perdirent du monde. Ce second parti ayant replié, les sauvages les poursuivirent avec le casse-tête, mais s'étant trop engagés en faisant des chevelures, ils reçurent environ 4,000 coups de fusils. Ils ne perdirent que trois hommes ; cinq blessés ; un de leurs interprètes nommé Hause Le Fleau, tué, et deux Canadiens. On fit sur le champ un détachement du camp de M. de Lévy pour garder le passage du Sault par le haut. Le même jour on fit passer de la ville un mortier du camp de M. de Lévy, qui joua à huit heures du soir, et qui obligea les vaisseaux anglais de se retirer avec les deux premiers.

Le même jour il nous vint trois déserteurs de St. Antoine, qui, suivant leur ordinaire pour être bien reçus, nous firent des contes à rire. L'un dit que Louisbourg était repris par les Français, et que la flotte anglaise était dans l'inquiétude et allait se rassembler pour partir. L'autre que le Roy de Prusse avait perdu dans une bataille 20,000 hommes ; que la Reine de Hongrie était maîtresse de la Silésie et les Français de l'Électorat d'Hanovre. Enfin, le dernier, que l'Amiral Saunders avait donné au général Wolfe jusqu'à la fin de ce mois pour faire les derniers efforts. Je crois que c'est sur cette déposition que nous pouvions le plus compter.

Le 10 s'est passé à tirer nos batteries sur le camp de la Pointe-Lévy ; il n'a point paru que cela ait empêché leurs opérations, quoiqu'on ait continué le feu la nuit. Le même jour, il se fit une petite escarmouche au Sault, où il y a eu environ vingt Anglais de tués ; nous n'avons perdu qu'un sauvage.

Le même jour, il est arrivé au camp un déserteur anglais, à 9 heures du soir, qui a passé de l'Isle d'Orléans à l'Ange-Gardien, et a passé dans le bois où il y a trouvé le Curé qui l'a amené. Il ne rapporte rien.

Le 11, on a découvert les batteries des Anglais entièrement établies. Les chèvres y étaient posées pour placer les canons. Sur le midi on les a vu charroyer leurs canons.

Il fut détaché du camp sous Beauport un parti de 500 Canadiens, 100 hommes de troupes de la colonie, et 60 volontaires de divers régiments, commandés par M. Dumas, pour passer à la Pointe-Lévy et s'emparer de la batterie des Anglais ; ce parti n'a pas passé le même jour ; on en informa le général.

12—Le parti se trouva augmenté d'environ 350 hommes de la ville, de bonne volonté, du nombre desquels étaient 17 hommes de la compagnie de réserve, commandés par M. Glemet. M. Duchesnay a fait excuse d'y aller.

Ce détachement se rendit à Sillery dans le jour. Il partit sur les neuf heures du soir pour traverser, et ils traversèrent heureusement. A peine l'avant-garde marchait-elle, que quelques écoliers* (écoliers du séminaire de Québec) et étourdis firent feu au haut d'une coulée sur leurs amis. On dit que, de cette fausse alerte, il en déserta environ 600. Ayant monté et gagné une seconde côte, quelques soldats de Roussillon (du régiment "Royal Roussillon") firent une nouvelle alerte en criant à ceux qui étaient à la queue que la

* Voir Journal de Knox, vol. II, p. 329.

cavalerie anglaise marchait : ce qui occasionna encore un repliement. Enfin, de ce beau parti, il ne se trouva que M. Dumas, avec la compagnie de réserve et environ 300 hommes, qui approchèrent d'une portée et demie de fusil du retranchement des Anglais.

Cette même nuit, les Anglais commencèrent à neuf heures du soir à canonner Québec et à bombarder la ville ; de demi-heure en demi-heure, ils tiraient cinq coups de canon et autant de bombes. Une galiotte devant la Pointe-Lévy en jeta quelques-unes. Elle se tenait ainsi que plusieurs autres vaisseaux sur une même ligne.

13—Les Anglais continuèrent le bombardement.

14—Le détachement commandé par M. Dumas rencontrant le domestique de M. Lefebvre, y a été tué par nos gens.

Le 15, le bombardement a continué à Québec ; la Paroisse et les Jésuites ont été les plus endommagés ; les maisons du sieur Amiot, à la basse-ville, criblées de coups de canon ; l'église de la basse-ville, plusieurs boulets.

16—Les Anglais jetèrent un pot à feu sur la maison de Chevalier ; le feu y prit, se communiqua à celle de M. Moran, delà à celle de Chennevert, à celle de Girard, derrière celle de Cardoneau, Dacier, de Madame de Boishébert. Toutes ces maisons ont été consumées par le feu. Celle de Cardoneau, le plafond resté du rez de chaussée a tenu bon. Les voutes n'ont point été endommagées ; elles sont riches. Que Dieu les préserve d'accident !

17.—Collet, marchand, officier de la batterie de M. Parent, qui est devant sa maison, a été tué d'un boulet, ainsi que Gauvreau, tonnelier. Un nommé Pouliot, de Ste. Foye, écrasé d'une bombe qui l'a anéanti. Deux hommes blessés, qui sont Brassard et Dufour.

Les Anglais avaient fait une batterie de 50 pièces de canon au Sault.

Le même jour, dans la nuit, il a été tué par les sauvages Outaouais, à différentes actions, environ 60 hommes au Sault Montmorency. Ils ont fait trois prisonniers qui rapportent qu'à la Pointe-Lévy il n'y avait pas plus de 700 hommes; qu'ils étaient environ 7,000 à l'Ange Gardien; qu'ils étaient inquiets de trente vaisseaux qu'on disait en rivière.

18.—A minuit, il y a eu une alerte. Un vaisseau à deux ponts, trois frégates et deux bateaux ont passé devant la ville à la faveur d'une nuit obscure. Une frégate s'est échouée sur la Pointe-Lévy. On pense qu'elle ne pourra se relever. Ces vaisseaux ont été mouiller à l'Anse des Mères. Ils ont détaché une frégate pour reconnaître un brûlot, le seul qui nous restait. L'ayant reconnu, et n'y trouvant personne, ils ont détaché une berge qui y a mis le feu. Ils gardent nos cajeux qui devaient être prêts depuis quinze jours et qui ne sont point encore chargés.

La même nuit, le sieur Villegoint, officier, est arrivé à Québec, venant de Miramichi avec M. Boishébert et environ 300 hommes, tant Canadiens, Acadiens, que sauvages d'en-bas.

Le matin, M. Dumas a été détaché avec environ 600 hommes pour observer leurs mouvements, et 100 hommes ont porté quelques canons de campagne. On a aussi envoyé un courrier pour avertir nos frégates et bâtiments, mouillés au Platon, et quatre, vis-à-vis de Batiscan.

20.—Les Anglais ont détaché des berges portant environ 1,200 hommes de Grenadiers, Ecossais et Montagnards, qui ont été descendre vers le moulin et l'église de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, dans la nuit, sans être aperçus.

Le même jour le feu a continué de la part des ennemis à canonner et bombarder la ville.

21.—A trois heures et demie du matin, les douze cents hommes ont monté à la Pointe-aux-Trembles. Ils ont reçu une fusillade d'environ 40 sauvages, où ils ont perdu six à

sept hommes et autant de blessés. Ils ont environné les maisons autour de l'église, et ont fait trois hommes prisonniers, dont le sieur La Casse, couché avec Madame Landry, qui avait quitté la compagnie de réserve sous prétexte d'un mal de jambes, était du nombre. Il a été pris en chemin dans un bled (jugez de ses bonnes mœurs) avec le sieur Lainé et le sieur Frichet. Ils ont emmené environ treize femmes de la ville réfugiées au dit lieu, dont mesdames Duchesnay, De Charnay, sa mère, sa sœur, Mlle. Couillard, les familles Joly, Mailhot, Magnan étaient du nombre. Ils les ont traitées avec toute la politesse possible. Le général Wolfe était à la tête, et le sieur Stobo était du nombre, qui a fait bien des compliments.

Ce qu'il y a de plus triste, c'est que les Anglais ne leur avaient fait aucun tort, et que les sauvages ont pillé les maisons et presque tous les biens de ces familles réfugiées.

Le pauvre Michaud a reçu un coup de balle dans la joue

Les Anglais ont laissé la majeure partie des autres femmes, et surtout celles enceintes.

22. — Environ les neuf heures, ils ont envoyé un parlementaire de l'Anse des Mères pour offrir de remettre à terre toutes les femmes, à condition qu'on laisserait passer un petit bateau chargé de leurs malades et blessés. Cette offre a été acceptée. Nous avons été recevoir les femmes à l'Anse des Mères à trois heures de relevée, et qui ont été reconduites avec beaucoup de politesse. Chaque officier a donné son nom aux belles prisonnières qu'il avait faites. Les Anglais avaient promis de ne point canonner ni bombarder jusqu'à neuf heures du soir, pour donner aux dames le temps de se retirer où elles jugeraient à propos, mais que, passé cette heure, ils feraient un feu d'aise. Ils tinrent leur parole ; à neuf heures, ils tirèrent, par quart d'heure, dix à douze bombes, dont partie remplie d'artifice. Ils mirent le feu à la Paroisse (l'église paroissiale) et chez M. Rotot. La Paroisse ainsi que les maisons depuis M. Duplessis jusque chez M.

Imbert (la rue La Fabrique), et toutes les maisons de derrière, dont la mienne (rue St. Joseph) qu'occupait Francheville, est du nombre, ont été consumées par les flammes.

Heureusement que pre-que personne n'a été tué, à l'exception d'un canonnier qui, ayant mis la gargousse dans un canon trop chaud, a été tué. Une bombe est tombée sur la maison de M. Ouillame, qui a blessé la servante à la cuisse et blessé à mort un homme.

23—A quatre heures du matin les Anglais ont essayé de faire passer deux frégates par devant la ville ; mais au feu de nos canons ils se sont retirés. Ils n'ont presque point canonné de la journée ni bombardé.

24—Les Anglais ont commencé à bombarder et canonner la ville.

25.—Sur les vols considérables qui se faisaient à Québec, tant par les matelots, soldats et miliciens, je dis à M. Daïne qu'il serait nécessaire que M. le Gouverneur et l'Intendant fissent une Ordonnance pour les faire pendre sommairement.

Le plan qui avait été dressé de l'Ordonnance et qui était en ces termes fut approuvé et suivi. Je fus nommé greffier de la commission. Les Anglais continuèrent à bombarder et canonner.

‘ (1) Son Excellence, piqué du peu d'égards que les
 “ habitants du Canada ont eu à son Placard du 27ème du
 “ mois dernier, a résolu de ne plus écouter les sentiments
 “ d'humanité qui le portaient à soulager des gens aveuglés
 “ dans leur propre misère. Les Canadiens se montrent par
 “ leur conduite indignes des offres avantageuses qu'il leur
 “ faisait. C'est pourquoi il a donné ordre au commandant
 “ de ses troupes légères et à autres officiers de s'avancer
 “ dans le pays pour y saisir et amener les habitants et leurs
 “ troupeaux, et y détruire et renverser ce qu'ils jugeront à
 “ propos. Au reste, comme il se trouve lâché d'en venir aux

(1) Proclamation du général Wolfe.

“ barbares extrémités dont les Canadiens et les Indiens leurs
 “ alliés lui montrent l'exemple, il se propose de différer
 “ jusqu'au 1er août prochain à décider du sort des prisonniers
 “ qui peuvent être faits, avec lesquels il usera de représailles ;
 “ à moins que pendant cet intervalle les Canadiens ne
 “ viennent à se soumettre aux termes qu'il leur a proposés
 “ dans son Placard, et par leur soumission, toucher sa
 “ clémence et le porter à la douceur.

“ A St. Henry, le 25 juillet 1759.

“ JOSEPH DAILLING,

“ Major des troupes légères.”

Un parti de sauvages outaouais et de différentes nations passèrent le Sault Montmorency, se firent apercevoir de l'ennemi et se mirent ventre à terre. Les Anglais qui s'étaient aperçus de leur manœuvre défilèrent par deux colonnes, environ 1,500 hommes pour les cerner. Les sauvages attendirent avec patience trois heures ventre à terre, et, les ayant vus à portée, firent leur décharge et tuèrent environ 60 hommes. M. de Répentigny demanda 2,000 hommes à M. de Lévis, qui, les ayant demandés à M. le général de Montcalm, arrivèrent trop tard.* La consternation était si grande parmi les Anglais qu'ils fuyaient en criant : “ tout est perdu ” ; mais on n'a pas profité de ce coup. Ils ont continué tout le jour à canonner et à bombarder, et la nuit aussi. Le dégât y augmentait de jour en jour. Le même jour ils ont fait jouer une nouvelle batterie de douze pièces de canon au-dessus de la Cabane des Pères.

Nous avons appris le même jour que les Anglais avaient fait un détachement pour aller à St. Henry pour chercher des provisions, où ils ont pris 200 femmes et le curé. Ils ont renvoyé Mlle St. Paul.

28 juillet.—Plusieurs coups de canon du Sault, tant de notre part que de celle des ennemis. Ils ont pareillement continué le bombardement et la canonnade de la ville.

* Voir le Journal du Chevalier Johnstone, p. 13.

29.—Il a été pendu un homme pour cause de vol. Le bombardement et canonnement a continué.

30.—Continuation du bombardement.

31.—Deux soldats que j'ai fait arrêter ayant un quart d'eau de vie dans la cave de M. Soupiran qu'ils avaient volé et mis dans la maison de Charland, quartier de St. Roch, ont été pendu à trois heures après-midi.

Sur les neuf heures du matin, deux frégates d'environ 30 pièces de canon chaque, appareillèrent et furent s'échouer au Sault Montmorency, sur la pointe de l'Est, se mirent en travers pour canonner en revers notre retranchement. Un autre gros vaisseau de 60 canons se mit derrière eux. Aussitôt ils démasquèrent une batterie de 30 pièces de canon. Ils firent un feu considérable de cette batterie et de ces trois vaisseaux. On estime qu'ils ont tiré plus de 2,500 coups depuis 6 heures du matin jusqu'à 5 heures du soir. De ce feu continu nous n'avons eu que quatre hommes de tués et environ quinze blessés. Pendant cette canonnade, à laquelle nous répondions avec trois pièces de canon que nous avions, qui formaient une petite redoute, laquelle perça la première frégate de plus de trente boulets, à raz d'eau, étant échouée et lui voyant sa quille. Environ 300 berges (anglaises) partirent de l'île d'Orléans et de la Pointe Lévis, et se mirent sur trois lignes entre les deux bâtiments échoués.

On ne douta point au camp que l'action ne devint générale ; pour cet effet M. de Montcalm se porta au Sault où était M. de Lévis. Sur les cinq heures, 2,000 Anglais mirent pied à terre, à basse mer, de leurs berges, marchèrent avec bonne contenance et précipitation à la redoute et batterie que nous avions, et qui avait été abandonnée une demi-heure auparavant faute de boulets. Ils s'en emparèrent, mais voulant avancer aux retranchements, ils furent reçus par un feu canadien réitéré d'environ 1,500 coups de fusils, lesquels Canadiens étaient soutenus par 1,500 hommes de troupes réglées. Le reste du camp de Beauport et les Canadiens du

passages étaient de file et nous avions environ 12,000 hommes de rendus ; mais ce qu'il y a de singulier, presque plus de balles au camp. Heureusement que ces 2,000 furent si bien reçus qu'ils se rembarquèrent dans leurs berges avec la même précipitation qu'ils en étaient sortis. 5,000 Anglais qui marchaient d'un pas grave, et en bon ordre, et qui passaient le Sault à gué en ordre de bataille, n'avancèrent qu'à deux portées de fusil, et se retirèrent, quand ils virent ceux des berges se rembarquer. Quel bonheur qu'ils ne savaient pas qu'il n'y avait point de balles au camp ! Quelle négligence qu'il n'y en eut point, et quel malheur s'il y en avait eu, que les Anglais n'eussent point continué leur attaque. Ils s'enfournaient dans une bourse, commandée par une hauteur dont ils ne pouvaient plus sortir. Dans cette œuvre, les Anglais ont perdu 200 hommes, et autant de blessés. Nous en avons fait enterrer 83. Il a été apporté au camp 260 fusils ; bien d'autres ont été emportés à la marée montante. Un capitaine écossais a été fait prisonnier ; il était blessé de 4 balles dont 3 dans le corps, sans paraître l'être dangereusement. Nous avons perdu environ 10 hommes et une vingtaine de blessés.

Le même jour, nous attendîmes dans le quartier St. Roch un grand cri de femmes et d'enfants qui criaient Vive le Roi ! Je montai sur la hauteur, et je vis la première frégate tout en feu ; peu de temps après, une fumée noire dans la seconde qui sauta, et qui prit ensuite en feu. Ce sont les Anglais qui y ont mis le feu de crainte que nous en profiterions.

1er août.—Les Sauvages et les Canadiens, malgré les défenses qu'on leur faisait d'aller, crainte d'être exposés au canon de l'ennemi, à la 1^{ère} frégate brûlée et que la mer avait éteint, y furent sauver du lard, de la farine, des pics, des pioches, des balles d'écarlatine et plusieurs autres effets. Par ce, on peut juger si ce bâtiment était riche.

Le capitaine écossais, prisonnier, a dit qu'il était à la tête de 50 grenadiers ; que ceux qui étaient avec lui étaient les

troupes choisies, mais qu'ils l'avaient abandonné ; et qu'il y avait une grande terreur dans l'armée. Ils ont continué à canonner et bombarder la ville.

2.—Ils ont fait de même jusques à deux heures après-midi qu'ils ont cessé, et de là jusqu'à six heures du soir, ayant envoyé un parlementaire de la part de cet officier écossais qui demandait son domestique, ses hardes et linges et de l'argent. On lui a tout envoyé à l'exception de son domestique. A six heures, ils ont continué leur bombardement avec fureur, pour réparer le temps perdu.

3.—On a craint la nuit, par le mouvement de trois gros vaisseaux qui portaient le cap sur la ville, et par plusieurs qui filaient le long de la côte de Lévy, une autre descente soit à la ville, soit à l'Anse-des-Mères, mais il ne s'est passé rien de nouveau.

4.—Continuation du bombardement. Ils n'avaient porté leurs bombes qu'à la haute et qu'à la basse-ville ; ils en envoyèrent quelques unes de 80 par delà les murs, et dans le quartier St. Roch.

5.—Je partis pour Ste. Anne, voir mon épouse. On avait dépêché un courrier pour les trois vaisseaux mouillés, qui étaient la frégate commandée par M. Vauquelain, la *Pie* par M. Sauvage et le *Duc de Fronsac* appartenant à M. Grani.

6.—Ces trois bâtiments appareillèrent et montèrent le Richelieu, et les vaisseaux anglais ne firent aucun mouvement. Ces trois bâtiments ont mouillé vis-à-vis l'église des Grondines. Nous avons appris que nous avions fait sauter les Forts de Carillon et St. Frédéric à l'approche de 12,000 hommes ennemis. Nous n'en avons que 3,000. On s'est replié à l'Isle aux Noix.

7.—Les Anglais tentèrent deux descentes à la Pointe-aux-Trembles, l'une à 4 heures du soir, vis-à-vis de l'église, composée d'environ de 200 hommes, qui ne mirent pas pied à terre et qui perdirent environ 60 hommes. M. de

Bougainville, colonel et commandant des Grenadiers, s'aperçut que cette attaque n'était qu'une feinte, ayant vu passer au-dessus plus grande quantité de berges. En effet, il fit défiler son monde en suivant les berges, et voyant que les ennemis voulaient descendre au ruisseau nommé de la Muletière, une demi-lieue au-dessus de la rivière Jacques-Cartier, où nous avons fait des retranchements, il y fit embusquer son monde avec défense de tirer qu'ils n'eussent reçu l'ordre. Il pouvait avoir 50 Grenadiers, 300 hommes de troupes réglées et 600 miliciens. Les ennemis à cette descente pouvaient avoir, par l'estimé de leurs berges, environ 1200 hommes, qui vinrent avec confiance se promener à vingt pas de notre embuscade, où ils furent reçus par un feu étourdi ; à la seconde décharge, les berges anglaises regagnèrent le large. On compte qu'ils ont perdu dans cette action 200 hommes, et autant de blessés. M. de Bougainville m'a assuré qu'il a vu 7 berges dans lesquelles il pouvait y avoir 50 hommes dans chaque, et qu'il n'en a remarqué dans chaque que 4 ou 5 en état de ramer. Le même jour nous apprît la prise de Niagara, et que la garnison était prisonnière. On craint que M. de Caprenay n'ait subi le même sort.

8.—Après cette action, les berges qui s'étaient retirées au large, gagnèrent le matin la côte du Sud. 2 frégates se rangèrent à terre pour favoriser leur descente. 100 hommes que nous avions dans cette partie firent trois décharges pour s'opposer à leur descente, mais inutilement ; ils tuèrent environ 10 hommes, mais ils furent obligés de se retirer étant canonnés par les vaisseaux et berges. Les 1200 hommes de descente redescendirent à St. Antoine à la maison de Deruisseau.

Le même jour fut fatal pour moi et pour bien d'autres. Les Anglais qui n'avaient cessé de canonner et bombarder depuis le 12 juillet firent, lorsque vint le soir, un nouvel effort : ils jetèrent des pots à feu sur la basse-ville, dont trois tombèrent, un sur ma maison, un sur une des maisons de la place du marché, et un dans la rue Champlain. Le feu prit à

la fois dans trois endroits. En vain voulut-on couper le feu et l'éteindre chez moi, il ventait un petit Nord-est, et bientôt la basse-ville ne fût plus qu'un brâsier ; depuis ma maison, celle de M. Désery, celle de Maillou, rue du Sault au Matelot, toute la basse-ville et tout le Cul-de-Sac jusqu'à la maison du Sr. Voyer qui en a été exempte, et enfin jusqu'à la maison du Sr. DeVoisy, tout a été consumé par les flammes.

Il y a eu 7 voutes qui ont crevé ou brulé, celle de M. Perrault, le jeune, celle de M. Tachet, de M. Turpin, de M. Benjamin de La Mordic, Jehanne, Maraunda. Jugez de la consternation. Il y a eu 167 maisons de brûtées.

9 août.—Les Anglais ont continué leur bombardement, et ont dirigé leur bombes à la haute ville.

10.—Ils en ont fait de même ; et on a fait un détachement pour les Pais d'en haut de 500 hommes.

11.—Il se fit de notre Camp sous Beauport un détachement de 300 Canadiens et de 300 sauvages pour aller attaquer les travailleurs qui étaient au-dessus du Sault ; au lieu de compter sur ces travailleurs, ils trouvèrent 800 hommes armés qui les soutenaient. Notre parti donna vaillamment et tuèrent environ 150 hommes. Les ennemis se replièrent. On aurait pu engager une action générale si on avait soutenu notre parti et tombé sur les travailleurs.

Le même jour, dans la nuit, il y eut une alerte : trois frégates essayèrent de passer avec une petite goëlette. Les trois frégates se retirèrent au feu de nos canons et de nos mortiers ; la petite goëlette passa ; elle s'échoua néanmoins, et 5 bateaux armés de 2 canons la poursuivirent, mais elle se releva et continua sa route.

12—Malgré une pluie continuelle les Anglais ont continué de canonner et bombarder. Depuis le 10, ils ont porté leurs bombes, qui étaient de 80, et leur pots à feu, qu'ils ont sans doute mises dans un gros mortier, au-dessus de la porte St. Louis, dans la rue St. Valier, et jusqu'aux tentes du commissaire, le sieur Corpron, faisant fonction de munition-

naire, et du garde-magasin campés devant l'Hopital Général, *au-dessous de la terre d'Abraham*. Cette même nuit, il y a eu une alerte : un soldat ayant rapporté qu'on fusillait à l'Anse des Mères ; l'erreur était grossière. C'était à la rivière des Etehemins.

13.—Les Anglais ont dirigé leurs bombes à deux bâtiments échoués à la rivière St. Charles qui servaient de batteries, à l'entrée de la Rivière St. Charles, en faisant un feu continu, ainsi que de leurs batteries du Sault Montmorency ; malgré cela, on ne compte que 40 hommes de tués du canon et de la bombe, tant au Sault qu'à la ville, et autant d'estropiés.

14.—Continuation du feu de la Pointe-Lévy sur la Ville. 2 matelots tués sur les ramparts de la batterie de M. Nau.

15.—Les Anglais ont diminué leur feu, et n'ont presque point jeté de bombes.

16.—Ils ont fait peu de feu pendant le jour, mais à l'entrée de la nuit ils ont jeté beaucoup de bombes et pots à feu dont un, sur les neuf heures du soir, mit le feu à la maison de la veuve Pinguet, vis-à-vis les murs des Récollets. Ce feu fut assez bien servi suivant que je l'ai vu. Deux frères Récollets et deux charpentiers empêchèrent la communication du feu, en montant sur la maison voisine de Planty et la découvrant malgré les bombes et les canons dont la direction était sur le feu. Il n'y eut personne de blessé, et M. Lusignan et moi en fûmes quittes pour la peur, deux boulets nous ayant râzés, et une planche des Récollets, détachée par un boulet de canon de dessus la couverture de leur Eglise, ayant passé entre le frère Noël et moi.

17.—On s'est aperçu ce matin que quatre bateaux anglais se détachaient de la flotte et allaient rejoindre les bâtiments qui étaient au Saut ; on ne douta point que c'était pour rembarquer partie de leur artillerie ; en effet, ils y travaillèrent toute la journée et tirèrent dans cette partie peu de canons. Le feu des Anglais de la Pointe Lévi a commencé ; ils tirèrent jusqu'à 12 coups de canon à la fois de $\frac{1}{2}$ heure en

$\frac{1}{2}$ heure. Et sur quoi tiraient-ils ? sur les tristes débris de l'incendie de la basse-ville. Il y a eu ce jour un Pilotin de tué chez M. Glemet.

18.—Les Anglais firent une descente à Deschambault à la maison de M. Perrot, capitaine du lieu.* Cette maison servait de retraite à la belle Amazone aventurière. C'est madame Cadet, femme de sieur Joseph Ruffio.

Cette maison était riche par le dépôt que plusieurs officiers avaient fait de leurs malles, lesquelles ainsi que la maison ne furent point sauvées de l'incendie. Lorsque se faisait cette belle opération, 15 cavaliers, à la tête desquels étaient le sieur Belcour, major de la cavalerie, se présentèrent hardiment. Les Anglais crurent sans doute que c'était une avant-garde et se rembarquèrent. Ce qui encouragea ce petit parti qui venait au secours, composé d'environ 300 hommes du Cap-Santé. Les Anglais étaient près de 800 ; ils perdirent 22 hommes, sans compter les blessés. Nous n'avons eu qu'un Canadien de blessé, légèrement. Il est à observer que M. de Montcalm parut après cette noble expédition.

Les Anglais traversèrent avec leurs berges à Ste. Croix, et razèrent la terre pour ne point se laisser aller au courant. M. Cournoyer, officier de la colonie, qui avait 75 hommes avec lui, posta son monde en embuscade et leur ordonna de tirer sur la 1^{ère} berge ; ce qu'ils firent. Ils les passèrent ainsi en revue, et ils en tuèrent environ 200 sans coup férir, puisqu'ils ne voyaient point ceux qui tiraient sur eux.

19.—Les Anglais ont recommencé à canonner la ville, et à mettre le feu dans les côtes de St. Antoine et de Ste. Croix.

20.—On s'est aperçu que les quatre navires anglais mouillés aux Ecureuils faisaient leur eau, et se préparaient à descendre devant la ville ayant bastingué leurs vaisseaux de grosse pièces de bois. Continuation du feu de canon à la ville, et 2 matelots tués.

* Voir Mémoires sur le Canada, 1749-60, p. 64.

21.—Les Anglais, suivant leur louable coutume, ont mis le feu à St. Joachim, et ont brûlé les deux fermes. Toujours canonnade à la ville.

22.—Ils ont mis le feu au moulin du Saut, et à toute la côte du Petit-Pré et du Château Richer.

23.—Le feu de ces côtes a continué, et nous l'avons vu toute la nuit.

Le même jour, je fus me promener à la basse-ville. Nous tirâmes sur les Anglais une douzaine de bombes, et 20 coups de canon, et ils cessèrent leur feu tout l'après-midi.

24.—On envoya M. St. Laurent, à 7 heures du matin, en parlementaire pour l'officier Ecossais mort, blessé à l'affaire du Saut du 31. Il a fait son testament, par lequel il a donné tout son argent et ses effets au soldat de Languedoc qui l'a pris prisonnier—pour savoir si l'on agréait son testament. Je ne sais pas encore la réponse.

La suspension d'armes a duré jusqu'à neuf heures. Ensuite les Anglais nous ont salué de 12 coups de canon. Le même jour, nous avons remarqué que les Anglais avaient mis le feu à leur retranchement du Saut, et que le feu recommença aux maisons de Petit-Pré.

25.—Les Anglais ont commencé le feu de leur batterie de la Pointe Lévi, et ont tué deux hommes sur le rempart.

26.—Continuation du feu anglais.

27.—Il fut décidé que les sieurs Duel et La Garenne, commandant la batterie du Domaine et de M. Levasseur, partiraient avec les hommes d'élite pour armer les six frégates mouillées à Batiscan. M. Cadet, à la tête, fit embarquer tout le monde le même jour, qui partirent dans la chaloupe. M. de Bougainville devait partir avec 2,000 hommes pour traverser au sud, vers St. Antoine, pour battre les ennemis.

Indiscrètement on fit partir la chaloupe, à la vue de l'ennemi, qui canonnait ces bateaux sans aucun fruit. Ils se rendirent la même nuit à la Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Le même soir les ennemis, sans doute informés de notre démarche, profitèrent à neuf heures du soir d'un petit vent de nord-est, et passèrent avec une frégate de 28 canons, un bâtiment de 18, un de 8, un de 6 et un de 4. On s'aperçut que nos batteries étaient dégarnies, car le feu n'était point vif; ils passèrent, je crois, sans recevoir beaucoup de mal.

Les batteries des Anglais firent un feu d'enfer de la Pointe Lévi, tant en bombes qu'en canons. Il y eut sur les remparts un homme tué, à côté de moi, d'un boulet de canon qui passa au travers des banquettes de la batterie; 3 hommes de tués à la batterie Dauphine de M. Gareu, et 15 de blessés et brûlés par des gargousses qui prirent en feu à la vieille batterie.

Il est à observer que les vaisseaux anglais mouillés aux Ecnouils, furent descendus vers le Cap Rouge et la Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Cette même nuit nous craignîmes une descente; en effet, on vint nous avertir qu'on découvrait des berges à l'Anse des Mères. Nous reçûmes du camp sous Beauport un renfort composé de 4 piquets de troupes réglées, de 50 hommes chacun, et de 50 Grenadiers. M. de Bernetz, commandant de la place, les fit poster, savoir: un piquet à la Basse-Ville, à la Construction, un à l'Anse des Mères, l'autre à Samos, et l'autre à Sillery avec les Grenadiers, pour s'opposer à la descente.

28 août.—Notre alarme n'eut aucune suite. Courval, qui commande la frégate le *Brassavran*, fut blessé à la cuisse, dangereusement, en revenant avec son monde, suivant les ordres, à Jacques Cartier, par un Canadien qui était dans le bois, et, qui, ayant eu peur, tira sur lui. Il avait malheureusement un habit comme un Anglais; on craint qu'il n'en revienne point.

29.—Au matin, continuation de canonnade et de bombardement de la Pointe-Lévy.

30.—Les vaisseaux anglais qui étaient devant St. Augustin et le Cap Rouge firent une canonnade considérable depuis une heure jusqu'à huit heures du matin. Sur les 5 heures ils tentèrent un débarquement avec des bateaux plats vers St. Augustin. 40 matelots des bateaux de M. Denet, qui s'étaient jetées à terre, ayant abandonné leurs bateaux, fusillèrent dans le bois. A cette fusillade arriva du secours des premiers de cette côte, et les ennemis se rembarquèrent. Nous avons eu un homme de tué Canadien, et un de blessé. On ignore ce qu'ont perdu les ennemis, n'étant point débarqués.

31.—Toute la matinée les Anglais ont fait un feu considérable de canon de la Pointe Lévy.

Le même jour, sur les 9 heures du soir, il passa 7 bâtiments, dont une frégate de 20 canons, et 6 bâtiments, goëlettes ou bateaux, malgré le feu de nos batteries, qui en percèrent plusieurs.

1 septembre.—Les Anglais continuèrent à mettre le feu à leurs retranchements du Sault, et continuèrent à canonner la ville et la bombarder. Leur direction fut sur le quartier St. Roch.

2.—Sur les dix heures du matin, nous vîmes un mouvement considérable de la part des ennemis : trois gros vaisseaux anglais ayant le cap sur la ville avec petit nord-est étaient mouillés entre la pointe de l'île et la Pointe Lévy. Nous aperçûme clairement environ 40 berges chargées de monde, entre ces bâtiments, et qui se tenaient au courant. Ce mouvement donna une alerte à la ville ; je me rendis, après avoir bu deux coups de liqueur, chez Magnan à la porte St. Jean, et nous bûmes le troisième à l'alerte. Nous nous rendîmes à la porte St. Louis où était le commandant, lequel ayant vu la manœuvre, me détacha, volontairement, pour aller à la batterie St. Louis ; de là, je découvris que les berges reviraient à la Pointe Lévy ; qu'il y en avait 40 autres qui suivaient le chenal du nord, qui se rendaient à l'Isle d'Orléans.

3.—Les bâtiments anglais au nombre de 17, dont un gros de 60 canons, 3 frégates et autres bâtiments étaient mouillés depuis le Cap Rouge jusqu'à Sillery. Ils faisaient un C pour fermer l'entrée de la rivière du Cap Rouge. Ce mouvement augmenta l'arrivée de M. Bongainville ; on détacha environ 500 hommes pour garder cette partie. Le même jour, il nous fut tué 3 hommes, dont deux à la batterie de M. Dunet, et un sur les remparts par le feu de la Pointe Lévy.

4.—On s'aperçut au camp de Beauport que les ennemis avaient entièrement évacué le fort. Qu'il n'y restait plus que deux petits bâtiments mouillés vis-à-vis l'Eglise de l'Ange Gardien.

Le même jour, on envoya à la découverte au Sault ; on n'y découvrit aucun Anglais ; les habitants trouvèrent leur bled en état, et moins endommagés que ceux qui sont près de nos soldats.

On avait donné ordre de mettre le feu à trois retranchements que les Anglais n'avaient point brûlés, ce qui fut exécuté sur le matin. 4 berges se présentèrent à Samos, lesquelles se retirèrent à la première décharge.

Nous avons appris, savoir s'il est vrai, qu'un ingénieur anglais, pris par Dufy, et 5 autres soldats et 3 sauvages, que le général Amherst ne comptait pas paraître plus loin ; qu'il risquait le monde pour porter des nouvelles au Général Wolfe.

Cet ingénieur rapporte que les nouvelles sont que nous sommes maîtres de la meilleure partie de l'Irlande ; je voudrais que cela fût.

6 —Les Anglais firent un feu considérable de la Pointe Lévy, et démontèrent une batterie de la po. qu'ils firent

Le même jour, étant à la batterie de M. Dunet, on vint nous avertir qu'au dessus de la côte de Begin, sur le grand chemin, il passait une colonne de troupes anglaises. Le

sieur Gareau et Dunet pointèrent chacun un canon de 24, qu'ils chargèrent à charge et demie. Le premier coup porta dans la colonne et doit en avoir incommodé quelques-uns d'entr'eux plus qu'ils ne s'y attendaient, parce que le coup porta à cet endroit ; le second porta au-dessus de la colonne, et leur fit faire un mouvement qui fit conjecturer que le premier les avait incommodés.

Le même jour, sur les 8 heures, il y eut une alerte. M. de Bougainville, qui était à St. Augustin, avait vu les Anglais défilér la rivière des Etchemins ; ensuite, il avait vu une contremarche. On nous envoya 5 piquets de divers régiments avec une compagnie des grenadiers. Je me rendis à la porte St. Louis, mais il n'y eut rien de nouveau.

7.—Tous les bâtiments anglais se sont réservés vers la partie de Sillery. Ils ont fait au Sud différentes marches qui nous ont inquiété.

La batterie de la Pointe Lévy fit un feu continuel, qui tua l'Enseigne de la batterie de M. Dunet, et un blessé.

Une petite goëlette d'environ 40 tonneaux passa sur les trois heures, petit air du Nord-Ouest, devant la ville. On s'imagina que c'était une gageure, car il n'y avait qu'environ 15 hommes, dont 8 paraissaient officiers, gouvernaient eux-mêmes et faisaient la manœuvre. Ils réussirent dans leur gageure, car la majeure partie des officiers se tenaient à leur pont. Il fut tiré environ 100 coups de canon qui, suivant notre estime, ne firent que percer leurs voiles.

8.—Les Anglais n'ont presque point tiré devant la ville. Les Canadiens envoyés à la côte du Nord ont rapporté que tout était brûlé, à l'exception des Eglises, et aucun tort dans les grains.

Le même jour, il vint un déserteur à la nage de l'Isle d'Orléans ; il est assez de rapport avec le premier.

(Le reste du Manuscrit n'a pas été conservé.)

" This Journal is partly in the handwriting of Capt. Patrick Daly, then Lieutenant in the Emigrants (McLean's) ; and from him I had it,—and seems very correct and just.

Who it was kept by, I don't know, but suppose Mr. Hugh Finlay may be the gentleman who made it for his amusement."

[The above Preface is in the handwriting of Malcolm Fraser, Esquire, formerly Lieutenant in the 78th Regiment (or Fraser's Highlanders.)

The Manuscript is in the possession of the Honble. J. M. Fraser, who kindly allowed a copy to be made for the use of the Literary and Historical Society.]

G. B. F.*

* The initials G. B. F. are those, and in the handwriting, of the late George B. Faribault, Esquire, for some time President of the Literary and Historical Society.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE AND BLOCKADE OF QUEBEC
BY THE AMERICAN REBELS, IN AUTUMN 1775
AND WINTER 1776.

1775.

Nov. 14th.—Arnold, with about 500 men, appeared on the heights before Quebec, and were fired upon from the Ramparts.

The garrison consisted of

British Militia.....	300
Canadian do.	480
Col. McLean had arrived from above on the 12th, with	
Royal Fusileers and Emigrants.....	200
Seamen on shore with Capt. Mackenzie.....	24
Artificers from Newfoundland.....	32
Col. McLean's Recruits from Newfoundland and St.	
John's Island, by Captains Campbell and Fraser...	90
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Total	1126

Nov. 22nd.—Genl. Carleton published a proclamation ordering all those who were not willing to defend the town to depart from hence in four days.

30th.—State of the Garrison :

7th or Royal Fusileers.....	70
Artificers.....	120
Royal Emigrants (Col. McLean's).....	230
Masters and Mates of Vessels.....	50
Marines.....	330
British Militia.....	330
Seamen.....	400
French Militia.....	543
Artillery.....	22
	<hr/>
	1600
Women and Children.....	3200
	<hr/>
	5000

Good store of ammunition and provisions—fire-wood, hay and oats short.

Dec. 1st.—The Hunter Sloop of War and Felt, armed ships, came down from Richelieu and were laid up. A foot of snow on the ground. Fired some shots at a party of the Rebels.

2nd.—Much floating ices in the river. Arnold's party retired to Pointe-aux-Trembles, and sent parties to intercept provisions from coming to town. The inhabitants in general behave in the most ungrateful manner, neither bringing provisions nor allowing them to be brought by others.

3rd.—Reported that Montgomery was arrived at Pointe-aux-Trembles with 4500 men, including Arnold's party.

4th.—Montgomery and the Rebel army lodged at Ste. Foy and Petite Rivière. Jerry Duggan, late Hair-dresser in Quebec, is stiled Major amongst them, and it is said commands 500 Canadians.

5th.—Duggan (Jeremiah) disarmed the inhabitants of the suburbs of St. Roc without opposition. Some cannon shot fired from the Garrison.

6th.—Two men came into the Garrison from the Rebel army.

N.B.—They joined Col. McLean's Regiment and behaved very well during the siege. The riflemen of the Rebel army annoy our sentries from the suburbs of St. Roc.

Dec. 7th.—The Rebel army said to be about 2000 only. The town is totally blocked up. The plan of the Rebels supposed to be to open batteries, cannonade and bombard the town for some time; and after harrassing us in this way, to make a general assault.

8th.—Last night a good deal of snow fell.

9th.—The Rebels said to be only 1500 in all,—many of them sick, and the small pox amongst them.

10th.—About two in the morning the Rebels opened a Bomb Battery in St. Roc's suburbs,—threw 28 shells into the town—no hurt done. The shells are $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At day light a fascine battery appeared in the bushes about 500 yards from St. John's Gate. We fired many shots through it. A few houses burnt by us near St. John's Gate to open a view to the enemy's batteries. The inhabitants of the town seemed very little alarmed by the shells.

11th.—43 shells thrown into town—no damage done. The Rebels seem to have been hard at work at their battery at St. John's last night, and kept their riflemen firing at our sentries from St. Roc's to annoy us. Hard frost—the streets and ramparts one sheet of ice.

12th.—40 shells thrown into the town last night. A man of Col. McLean's Regiment treacherously killed by a fellow (one of the Rebels), who pretended he was about to desert to us.

13th.—A few shells thrown in last night. Reported that the enemy intended to make a battery at Foint Levy. The Rebels with rifle fuzees fire from the cupola of the Intendant's

Palace and the other houses adjoining; they were, however, dislodged from the cupola by our cannon. It is thought we killed and wounded some of the enemy this day. We threw shells and 32-pounders at their battery.

14th.—We continue firing at their battery. They opened their battery with five guns—six, nine and twelve-pounders, at mid-day. They did us no damage.

15th.—The Rebels fire now and then from their battery. A thing they call a Flag of Truce with two men and a drum approached our walls. General Carleton being made acquainted of it, sent notice that he would not admit them into town, neither would he hear them, nor receive any letter from them, though they said they had some; in short, that he would have no communication with the Rebels. These men went off, saying: "Then let him be answerable for all the consequences."

They fired towards evening, as did we. Their battery seems very much hurt.

16th.—The enemy fired some shot and shells into town; three men wounded this day, of Col. Maclean's Regiment by rifles. An alarm about 4 o'clock in the morning. Almost every man of the garrison lies in his clothes; and the most severe and exact duty is done without murmuring.

17th.—Cold weather.

18th.—Some shells thrown on both sides. The guns on the Rebel battery did not appear; one of our men wounded by a rifle.

19th.—The Rebels come in skulking parties to St. John's (suburbs) and about the Intendant's Palace to fire at our sentries.

20th.—The weather very cold, and from the severity of it hardly possible to make any attack upon the garrison. It was reported that Montgomery told his men he would dine in Quebec or in Hell on Christmas day. He may, perhaps,

in the latter place, if he attempts to become our guest. By a letter which come into town, we learn that the Canadian auxiliaries begin to quit the Rebel army, and that consequently they have become discontented. Our garrison is in the best spirits.

21st.—Nothing remarkable.

22nd.—Col. Caldwell's clerk who was made prisoner by the Rebels, made his escape from them, and brought a man along with him about ten at night. Joshua Wolf (Col. Caldwell's clerk) reports, that Mr. Montgomery intends to storm the town this night. He has hitherto found it difficult to persuade his men to it. He has promised them plunder to the amount of £200 each man, upon entering Quebec. The Europeans, many of whom were with the Rebels, insist that the Americans should mount the walls first, and the latter are willing to allow that *honor* to the Mother Country. They have 500 clumsy ladders. The enemy reported 2000; the small pox amongst them.

23rd.—A man of Col. Maclean's Regiment, of Capt. Malcolm Fraser's Company, killed on the 2 guns battery by a murdering rifleman.

24th.—An attack expected. A deserter came in at St. John's (gate) by the assistance of a rope—says—that the attack was deferred by reason of Wolf's escape into the garrison, but that they intend it this night if his deserting does not prevent it.

25th.—Many signals without, and an attack expected. Our General with Col. Maclean, and every man, Militia of the Upper Town, with those not on duty, sleep in their clothes at the Recollet Convent,—and those of the Lower Town are there assembled in the same manner. The officers and soldiers of the troops^l lie also in their clothes in the barracks, as do the sailors. This has continued for some time, and will, it is thought, till affairs alter.

26th.—Excessive cold. A sergeant of the Emigrant's killed by accident.

27th.—Nothing new.

28th and 29th.—Nothing remarkable.

30th.—A deserter from the Rebels, says they are between 2 and 3000. That they are well supplied, and pay the Canadians in specie. That their army was assembled some nights ago. That Montgomery harangued, and afterwards dismissed them till another opportunity. Thirty shells thrown in last night—no damage done by them. The deserter says that the garrison is to be attacked the first dark and stormy night.

31st December.—Wind N.E., very snowy and dark. As Capt. Malcolm Fraser, of the Emigrants, who that night commanded the main-guard, was going his rounds, and had passed the guard at Port Louis, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, he perceived a signal thrown on the heights, without the works, at Cape Diamond; he immediately saw it was for an attack, and sent notice to all the guards around, and running down St. Louis street, called "Turn Out" as loud and as often as he could, which was heard by the General and the Picquet at the Recollets, who instantly turned out. Capt. Fraser also ordered the Alarm bell to be rung, and the drums of his guard to beat to arms, and in about two minutes every man was at his alarm post. The General ordered the main-guard to march to Post Saint John's. The morning was so boisterous and snowy that at some of our Posts neither bell nor drums were heard, but they were sufficiently alarmed by the flashes as the enemy began firing, both at St. John's and Cape Diamond long before their attack begun in the Lower Town. They at the same time pelted us with shells.

About 5 o'clock Montgomery attacked a house belonging to Mr. Simon Fraser, at *Près de Ville*, called the *Pot Ash*,

which was well fortified with cannon and a guard of about 30 in it. He had, it is said, 800 men with him. Much about the same time Arnold, with a party consisting of 650, or 700 men (attacked) a Post at *Sault au Matelot*. Montgomery's party was repulsed, leaving ten or a dozen men killed and wounded. Arnold's party forced the *Sault au Matelot*, and got into the narrow street, but before they could get to the end of it, our people had found means to secure the inner barrier, and having lodged themselves in a house opposite it, kept a fire upon the Rebels in the narrow street till the arrival of Col. Caldwell with a party of the British Militia; and Major Nairn, with a party of the Emigrants, having by some means got a ladder, he with Ensign Dambourges instantly mounted the same, and got into a window of a house on the Rebel side of the barrier, where being followed instantly by Capt. Campbell and Ensign Cairns of the Emigrants and Lieut. Layard of the Fusileers, they dislodged a strong party of the Rebels with their bayonets, and thus got the command of the narrow street.

Whilst Col. Caldwell, Major Nairn and the officers and men were thus distinguishing themselves, Genl. Carleton had detached a party out at Palace Gate under Capt. Law, acting Engineer, who was supported by a party under Capt. Macdougall of the Emigrants, and he, by Capt. Alexander Fraser with a third party, and all, followed by a party of sailors commanded by Capt. Hamilton of the Lizard; these parties coming behind the Rebels, who seeing themselves surrounded, threw down their arms and surrendered prisoners.

We took in all :

Lieut.-Colonel.....	1
Majors.....	2
Captains.....	8
Lieutenants.....	15
Adjutant.....	1
Quarter Master.....	1

Volunteers.....	4
Privates.....	350
Wounded.....	44
	<hr/>
	426

Besides, it is thought, above 100 were either killed or got off wounded. The prisoners are really fine looking fellows. They had, most of them, papers on the front of their caps, on which were wrote the words, "Liberty or Death."

We lost Capt. Anderson of the seamen with 5 men killed and one wounded. One of these killed was of the French Militia, the rest seamen and of the British Militia; among the latter, one Mr. Fraser, a master ship-builder—both he and Capt. Anderson are much regretted. We took a brass six-pounder that the Rebels had brought along with them.

A party was sent out under the command of Capt. Campbell to burn St. Roc's, where they found 5 mortars and royals, which were brought in.

The garrison in general, both British and French, behaved gallantly, and the greatest harmony subsisted between us, and the General's orders obeyed with the greatest alacrity. He was greatly eased by the activity and indefatigableness of Col. Maclean, whose providential coming into the province has contributed in a most conspicuous manner to the fortifying and preserving the garrison.

Colonel Caldwell who commands the British Militia, by his example and presence wherever there was danger, or occasion required, has gained a reputation both for himself and his corps never to be forgotten; for notwithstanding the unfavourable light in which the King's old subjects, here in general, were looked upon, I can with truth assert that the preservation of Quebec is chiefly, if not entirely, owing to these men.

They began last summer by signing a letter addressed to General Carleton, then at Montreal, requesting that he would embody and arm them. The French inhabitants of the town immediately followed the example, which they certainly would no more do than the rest of their countrymen had not they seen this laudable instance of the British Militia's attachment to the interest of their King and Country; for, without doubt, had it not been for their assistance, the few troops and sailors would never be able to do any thing to the purpose.

The action lasted till about 8 in the morning, when all was quiet.

1776.

Jany. 2nd.—The dead bodies which lay outside the Pot Ash brought in, 13 in number,—amongst which Montgomery's, McPherson's, his Aid-du-Camp, and Capt. Cheesman's.

Major Meigs, one of the Rebel prisoners, was permitted to go out for their clothes. It would seem they believed their people were masters of the Lower Town. There were some Canadians killed who had joined the Rebels, and there were five or six taken prisoners, with 2 or 3 savages—all of whom the General set at liberty. Many of the ungrateful Canadians have joined the enemy.

Montgomery's body was decently interred by order and at the expense of the Lieut.-Gov. Cramahé.

A brisk fire from cannon and mortars kept by us on the nearest posts of the Rebels. One Duncan, a Rebel volunteer, came into *Sault-au-Matelot*, believing, as he said, that the Rebels were in possession of it.

3rd.—A few shots from us at the enemy.

4th.—Capt. Anderson, Mr. Fraser, and the other brave men who were killed, buried with the honours of war.

5th.—Meig's returned with the prisoner's baggage.

6th.—Very severe weather.

7th.—By some people taken at St. Roc's, we learn that the Rebels gave out, that they had carried the Lower Town with the loss of 15 men on their side, and 600 on ours. They endeavoured to make the ignorant Canadians believe that General Montgomery is gone across the woods for a reinforcement. 94 of the prisoners enlisted into Colonel Maclean's Regiment, at their own earnest request.

Jany. 10th.—A great quantity of snow fell. An attack apprehended.

11th.—Two Recollets, with the Canadians taken in arms, sent over to Point Levy.

12th.—Nothing.

13th.—A party went out to cover people who are permitted to carry in the ruins of the wooden houses at St. Roc's.

14th and 15th.—Nothing.

16th.—The archives brought in from the Intendant's Palace, quite safe, being deposited in a vault there.

17th.—A report that 200 of the Rebels have deserted. The Rebels talk of attacking with 4000 men.

18th.—Nothing very remarkable from this date to the 25th. Provisions begin to grow dear : 7½d. per pound for beef.

25th.—Nothing remarkable to the 5th February, on which day three of the Rebel Provincials enlisted into Colonel Maclean's corps, posted as sentries on the rampart, deserted at night, taking their arms with them.

Feb'y. 7th.—Provisions growing very dear. Beef sold at 9d. per pound, and thirteen shillings for a small quarter of mutton, 1s. 3d. for fresh pork. A poor hearing for the garrison.

8th.—A remarkable mild day.

9th.—As remarkable for the reverse—blowing very hard. Occasioned a great drift of the snow,—making it 9 or ten feet in some places on the ramparts, and in different parts of the town. From the excessive cold, the sentries obliged to be relieved every half hour.

10th, 11th and 12th.—Nothing remarkable,—but the soldiers of the garrison are employed in different parties, under officers, in clearing away the snow on the ramparts from the guns which were entirely buried under it, and cutting a road through it for the rounds and patrols at night.

Feby. 12th.—A Flag of Truce came to the walls from the enemy. Col. Maclean, by the General's order, desired it to return immediately, as no communication would be had with the rebels.

13th.—The garrison still at work clearing away the snow. At night three of the Emigrants deserted—an alarming circumstance to the garrison.

14th.—A party of the Rebels at 11 o'clock at night entered St. John's Suburbs, set some of the houses on fire. Our cannon then played, whereupon they dispersed.

15th.—The garrison alarmed by the sentry at Palace Gate firing on a small party of the Rebels who had the assurance to advance within shot of the walls with fire, to set fire to some ships there; after a few shots fired upon them, they retired without effecting their purpose. This night five of the Rebel Provincials in Col. Maclean's corps deserted, with one of the Emigrants.

16th.—On this day all the Rebel Provincials in Col. Maclean's corps were ordered into confinement, and their arms and clothes given them, taken from them by order of General Carleton.

17th and 18th.—The weather excessive cold. One of the guard at the Block House had one of his feet frost-bitten, notwithstanding a warm stove in the room.

20th.—A house about 50 yards from the ramparts set on fire; the sentry saw nobody. A party of 100 men sent out to St. Johns under Capt. Nairn to remain all night, (12 shots fired into town, 12-pounders), but they were relieved by Col. Caldwell with 100 men.

22nd.—Nothing, but some wood got in from St. Johns.

23rd.—Nothing.

24th.—A deserter reports that the Rebels have had 400 men of reinforcement; another of 3000 was coming under General Lee, but countermanded to New York; and then General Schuyler was then ordered to Canada, but afterwards ordered against Sir John Johnson, who got some Indians and others to the number of 500; that small parties had arrived at Montreal, and that the ice on the lake was very good. That 800 ladders are to be made; that they had got 16 pieces of cannon from St. John's—twelve-pounders the heaviest.

25th.—Some shot fired into the town. Parties of the Rebels seen in motion—it is believed they have lately received some reinforcement.

26th.—The whole garrison lay on their arms last night. A man sent to Orleans for intelligence, of which we are, and have been very destitute all winter.

27th.—Many signals seen this morning.

28th.—A Canadian came in at Sault au Matelot, reports that Genl. Amherst is at New York with 1000 men. The affair of the 31st December cost the Rebels 750 men. They are afraid to retreat as the Canadians have threatened to murder them if they do not make another attempt on the town. The Canadians keep patrols in all the avenues to

prevent any persons from coming in. That General Amherst had summoned Congress to surrender. That the Rebels have ordered quarters to be provided for 7000 men.

March 1st.—Nothing.

3rd.—The Volunteer picquets exercised while the moon gives light. Three more deserters from the Emigrants.

4th.—Nothing but fatigue parties.

March 5th.—A red flag seen flying near the Ferry at St. Charles' River, supposed in commemoration of the 5th March, 1770, called by the Yankees "the Bloody Massacre at Boston." Col. Maclean has picked up above 100 men, and formed them into an Invalid company to guard the prisoners. Those who during the winter are put into this company are some picqued who did not formerly perceive the meanness of their behaviour. One of the prisoners was more closely confined for seditious behaviour.

7th.—Fatigue parties making a trench in the snow, without the walls. A party sent towards Wolf's cove to reconnoitre, fired on a party of the enemy.

A kind of sentry box fixed by us on the top of a pole, 30 feet high, at Cape Diamond. We see St. Foy Church and the road this side, but don't the Plains, beyond the Gallows Hill, where they may assemble a great number of men without our knowledge in day light. The red flag still flies. Some say its the bloody flag, by way of threat, and others think it is a signal to the prisoners in town.

8th.—This night two men, LaMotte and (Papineau) came in from Orleans, having come lately from New York and Montreal. They say the Bostonian Canadians keep patrols on the ice all night, which makes it difficult to approach. LaMotte, they say, has brought letters from Governor Tryon, of New York, to Genl. Carleton; brings many other

encouraging accounts, perhaps made on purpose—such as mutiny among the rebels at Montreal, and many other things not worth marking.

Moses Hazen, an officer on half pay, has basely joined the Rebels and is stiled Colonel ; he was formerly taken notice of by the great Wolfe—but alas ! how altered ! Several gentlemen at Montreal, who refused to surrender the commissions given them by General Carleton, are ordered to leave Montreal. Nothing of the troops formerly reported to be landed at New York under Genl. Amherst. Working parties of the enemy heard at l'Ance des Mères. The Invalids, 180 in number, paraded to-day—above 100 found fit for duty, that is to say, to turn out on an alarm ; they were enrolled, and put under the command of Cugnet—very little confidence can be put on the Captain or his company.

9th.—114 guns mounted ; none under 6-pounders, besides swivels, mortars, wall pieces, howitzers, &c.

10th.—An alarm—all turned out with great alacrity. The prisoners behaved very quietly on hearing it.

11th.—The British Militia reviewed—looked and will certainly behave well on every occasion. Their arms in excellent order. Fire balls hung over the walls to shew the approach of an enemy, at all the angles of the bastions ; they answer very well. A sailor attempted to desert, but was stopped.

12th.—Stragling parties of the Rebels seen on the heights ; they fired at our fatigue party.

13th.—Reports that the Indians and Canadians above, begin to threaten the Rebels—I don't believe it ; they have no such generous principles.

A party under command of Captain Littlejohn, went to reconnoitre l'Ance des Mères. Saw 100 men, fired on them, when they fled ; t'is said, some of the enemy were seen to

fall. The river begins to get more clear of ice. The prisoners removed to Dauphin and Palace Gate prisons.

14th.—Another Flag of Truce came under the Barrack Bastion, desiring admittance, with letters to the Governor. The General desired to acquaint him, that he could not be heard nor admitted till he implored the King's mercy. On being told this, he was ordered off and accordingly sent away.

15th.—A canoe sent to reconnoitre. Spoke two Canadians who promised to come to town to-morrow, but they went. Two Canadians sent to town in a canoe by Hugh Fraser, at Beaumont, came to town and brought letters from Fraser and others to the General. They bring favorable accounts of the people below. The Rebels expect a thousand men and have sent provisions to meet them.

16th.—Very heavy rain.

17th.—The men from Beaumont inform that the Rebels have spread a report that the Plague is in town, and that we die in great numbers. The voluntary picquets mount regularly and cheerfully. Two companies of the British Militia ordered to do that duty in the Lower Town with three French companies. Fatigue parties every day, and all well. Six Canadians who refuse going sentry without the Post at Pot Ash, with white shirts as usual, sent to the main guard; they are to be reprimanded before the French Militia. The two men from Beaumont returned with letters, gazettes and instructions to some of our friends below. 700, or thereabouts of the Rebels seen in two bodies. Our men cautioned not to get in liquor—this being St. Patrick's day.

18th and 19th.—The cutter and two batteaux sent up the river. Major Nairn and Capt. Owen sent out with the Corps de Réserve (60 men of Col. Maclean's Regiment) beyond Cape Diamond. Saw Nothing.

A battery begun by the enemy at Point Levy. The Rebels have a line of sentries across the heights to prevent desertion from them. Our men quite sober last night.

20th.—Some men seen at St. Johns. 12 horses seen drawing a cannon at Point Levy ; their battery at Point Levy is two or three hundred yards to the eastward of where General Wolfe's where.

21st.—Hard frost last night. Several canoes seen crossing and recrossing from Sillery to South Shore.

22nd.—They work at Point Levy battery. We are getting guns ready to play on them. Fired some shot and shells to Point Levy. Their battery intended against our shipping laid up at the Cul de Sac.

23rd.—Last night very dark. An attack expected. Our wood all expended—we must forage.

24th.—Very dark night.

25th.—T'was expected an attack would be made between the 15th and 25th. We are always prepared. We throw rockets and make blazes frequently to confound the enemy's signals.

26th.—Fired at Point Levy battery. Two men intercepted at Orleans by a party from Beauport. A body of Rebels seen assembled at St. Foix.

27th.—All quiet last night. A large house at la Canardière, where the enemy had a guard, was burnt this morning, believed by accident. Many armed men seen at Point Levy, and boats frequently crossing 2 or 3 miles above the town. About 100 men seen on the road to Beauport, coming to the ferry.

28th and 29th.—Nothing extraordinary.

30th.—Very quiet last night. Fired shot and shells at the Rebel battery. Some wood got in at St. John's Gate. The

enemy fired a few musket shot from their old battery. A deserter came in, he is one of the 1st Batt'n of Philadelphia lately arrived at the Rebel quarters. The 2nd Batt'n is soon expected.

April 1st.—The Point Levi battery appears plainly. Another deserter came in. Great sickness in the Rebel army. We fire shot and shells at the battery on the South Shore.

April 2nd.—Different movements observed without. A batteau sent to reconnoitre.

3rd.—The Rebels opened their battery of 5 guns at Point Levy about 8 this morning. They have 24, 12 and 9-pounder cannons, whereof three-twelves. They fire sometimes at the shipping, and sometimes into the high town, but do no material hurt. The enemy threw some shells from Point Levy. Heavy rain.

4th.—Rained all night. They fire on us from Point Levy now and then. No damage hitherto.

5th.—A sailor wounded by a shell bursting above the shipping. A general fatigue to clear the snow. One Loiseau came in at Sault au Matelot.

6th.—A deserter came in,—says—that Genl. Lee is on his way to this place with 4000. About 100 Canadians were got together by one William Ross, who formerly served in the 78th Regiment (Col. Fraser's), and one Mr. Beaujeu and Mr. Gaspé, to whom our Governor had sent orders by the two Beaumont men, and with these they intended to seize the Rebel battery at Point Levy, and open a communication with the town; but the other Canadians betrayed them, and a great body of them having joined 100 Bostonians, they all marched and attacked the small party of Royalists whom they routed, after killing four or five; among the rest, one Mr. Baillie, a priest, who was a zealous Royalist, was much

wounded. Though the Canadians, in general, are treacherous, yet there are a few honest among them.

It is said the New Yorkers whose times are out the 15th, will then leave the Rebels. They have thrown some red hot bullets into town, but done no hurt.

April 7th.—Nothing new. Some cannon shot.

8th.—In the evening a cannon ball from Point Levy unluckily killed a boy of ten year old, son to Mr. Melvin, Merchant.

9th.—One Chaucer, a decent looking man, came in from the enemy. He reports that General Lee was countermanded after having set out for Canada. He says the Rebels are about 1800 in all, but many of them sick. They threaten to storm at the Pot Ash, Sault au Matelot and Cape Diamond, between this and the 15th, when many of their men's times will be out. He says the New Yorkers are dissatisfied with the Yankees who pretend to take the lead. They are to open a battery at 500 yards opposite Port Louis, mounting 5 guns—9 and 12-pounders. They are preparing a fire vessel to burn the shipping in the *Cul de Sac*. The Canadians are discontented at being paid in paper. Arnold goes for Montreal to-morrow. Every man lies in clothes at some of the places of rendezvous, ready to turn out. This Chaucer is suspected of being a spy.

April 10th.—The streets almost impassable, and the snow without renders approaches to the walls almost impracticable.

A young man who came by water confirms what Chaucer said in regard to the fire ship.

11th.—Nothing new.

12th—Fire balls lighted on the angles, which burn till three in the morning.

13th.—Fire balls lighted at one, and burnt till three in the morning.

The enemy have hit and hurt some of the ships. The Rebel prisoners found means to file off the rivets of their fetters. The Rebels are at work on the battery opposite Port Louis.

14th.—Fire balls as usual. Above 1800 men under arms in the garrison this night, expecting an attack. The first guard mounted in a new block-house erected without Port Louis. The enemy observed moving.

15th.—All quiet last night. A body of the enemy seen assembled who gave three cheers.

16th.—All quiet last night. Picquets on the two new block houses outside Port Louis.

17th.—Nothing uncommon.

18th.—Two deserters from the Rebels—say the New Yorkers would not re-enlist; on the contrary, a body of 300 called out “God save the King,” on which they were disarmed and made prisoners by the Rebels, in which service the Canadians were most forward. That they are 1800, exclusive of Canadians, who they amuse with promises of plunder. The garrison is in high spirits and wish for an assault.

April 18th.—The lake ice has passed the town to-day.

19th.—All quiet. It is said the Canadians desire the town may not be burnt for fear of depriving them of the plunder.

20th.—One Buchanan, formerly of the 78th Regiment, with a Frenchman, came into town. The Gaspé, armed schooner, taken last fall, they have prepared as a fire ship, and offer 20,000 livres to a person who will carry into Cul de Sac and set her at fire. Reported that Col. Caldwell of the 8th Regiment, is on his way from Niagara with a number of Indians. It is not very probable. We fire a good deal on their works at St. Charles River. Reported that Chaucer is

a spy, and that a Capt. Lamb, a prisoner here, has fixed on signals to let him know when an attack is intended, that the prisoners may co-operate.

21st.—Every thing quiet last night. They fire into the middle of the town, by which some persons may be hurt, though they'il never take the town by that means. An armed schooner, with 30 men on board, hauled out of Cul de Sac, which seems to alarm our neighbours.

22nd.—The Rebels opened their battery at the ferry this morning, between 9 and 10, with two guns. It is behind a thick redoubt, thrown up at the passages by the French in 1759. We batter them briskly on all sides. The red flag taken down by them last night, supposed as a signal to the prisoners within.

23rd.—A good deal of snow fell last night. An attack expected, and all the garrison under arms. A canoe with 6 men came in along side the armed schooner. Report that the King's army had evacuated Boston. That a General Thomas, (lately an Apothecary), was on his way with 1200 men to join the Rebels in Canada, where they may arrive the beginning of May. They bring 6 twenty-four-pounders. A report still prevails of the 8th Regiment with Indians coming down from the Upper Country. Genl. Lee is gone to Virginia to oppose Lord Dunmore.

The Rebels kept a more than usual firing from both their batteries. They threw 6 small shells from their new battery towards the block-house, outside Port Louis, which fell short.

24th.—The Rebels threw red hot balls into town ; they fire from Point Levy.

April 25th.—Very little firing on either side.

26th.—A very stormy night last. Firing on both sides.

27th.—Last night very foggy. They fired from the ferry battery. Begin to look for ships from England. An alarm,

which proved a false one :—It was believed the fire ship was approaching, and t'was thought they would at same time attack the walls; all the garrison very alert. A good deal of firing from the ferry and Point Levy, but no hurt done. We gave them twenty to one.

28th.—Very little firing on either side this day.

29th.—Red hot balls fired into town.

30th.—It was discovered that the Rebel officers, prisoners, had bribed two of the 7th Regiment to connive at their escape. On this, two of the prisoners were sent on board the armed schooner, and put in irons. A general picquet this night.

May 1st.—All well and happy to find ourselves so nigh relief. However, we never despaired as we knew the General to be steady and never would capitulate; and Col. McLean put every thing in motion, and kept all alive without giving any unnecessary trouble to the garrison. We were entirely satisfied with the duty, though the hardest that men could endure in this severe climate.

The Rebels shot off a boy's leg, and wounded some men on board one of the ships.

A Canadian came in from Point Levy. He says the enemy are 11,000; he is confined.

May 2nd.—A sortie for firewood at Port Louis. Saw a great many scaling ladders, too heavy and too short. Our people left them in hopes they'l be fools enough to use them.

May 3rd.—A fatigue party planting thorn bushes on the Glacis. About 300 men marching along the Beach to Wolfe's Cove—thought to be General Thomas' reinforcement.

A little before 9 o'clock at night, a vessel was seen turning Point Levy, which was believed to be a friend, as we expected no attack from that quarter: the fire ships having been from

above. There was great joy, as tho' but a small vessel we expected news of a relief being at hand. The vessel was allowed to come very near without molestation,—but being hailed several times and she making no answer, several great guns were fired at her; (the first by Mr. Chandler from the grand battery) this,—disconcerted the people on board, and they put fire to her which spread in an instant; and had they delayed a very few minutes she would be into the Cul de Sac, and the shipping and great part of the Lower Town must have been consumed. However, the tide having then ebbed about an hour the current carried her back, notwithstanding the wind was N.E. There were a great many grenades and other shells with various combustibles on board her. The vessel, which was the property of Mr. Simon Fraser, they found at Orleans and made this use of her,—perhaps in revenge for the zeal he shewed in defence of the garrison.

The garrison were under arms in the greatest order, in a very short time, as if they had seen the ships and Towns on fire. They certainly intended to attack during the confusion.

May 4th.—Nothing uncommon.

May 5th.—The same.

May 6th.—A bustling observed among the Rebels—about 6 o'clock in the morning, a frigate, which proved to be the "Surprise" appeared, turning Point Levy. This was a joyful sight to the garrison; she seem'd at first in doubt whether to approach or not. However, a boat being sent on board, she came as nigh as she could to be out of the range of the Point Levy battery. Two companies of the 29th Regt. with some marines, in all about 200, were immediately landed.

About 12 o'clock, 800 men, including the 200 newly arrived, marched out to the heights, drew up in different divisions and moved slowly forward without any interruption,

except a few shots from some skulking fellows till we came to the ground where the British army fought the 28th April, 1760, expecting all the way that the rebels would advance and give us battle as we saw them assembling at their head-quarters from all sides; but, it seems they had no stomach to it, for after we had remained above an hour, there was none of them to be seen. We then sent advanced parties who found they had retreated in the utmost hurry and confusion, leaving all their provisions, artillery and ammunition and baggage behind, in much the same way as the French had raised the siege sixteen years before; and thus we got a complete victory without bloodshed.

Our little army consisted of the fusileers and emigrants on the right; British militia and sailors on the left, with the new comers in the center, and Major Nairne with the corps de reserve sent off about an hour before the rest. The French were formed as a corps de réserve in the rear, and all, without exception, behaved in the coolest manner. In the afternoon the two frigates (another having arrived) are gone up to scour the river.

May 7th.—The frigates took an armed vessel, and destroyed some bateaux up the river, obliging a strong party of the enemy to quit them with some loss.

A number of people coming into town; some of them seem ashamed of their late behaviour, and are as mean by submission as they would be overbearing had we been worsted.

